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ARBITRATION TAKES PLACE OF CONFLICT

Powers Won Over to Ways of Peace.

TAFT SEES GREAT PROGRESS

Special Message Discusses Year's Intercourse With Other Countries.

REVIEWS MEXICAN CIVIL WAR

Mobilization of American Troops on Southern Border Explained—Foreign Trade Relations—Need For American Merchant Marine.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Taft today sent to congress a special message on foreign relations. The message follows:

The relations of the United States with other countries have continued during the past twelve months upon a basis of the usual good will and friendly intercourse.

Arbitration.

The year just passed marks an important general movement on the part of the powers for broader arbitration. In the recognition of the manifold benefits to makind in the extension of the policy of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration rather than by war, and in response to a widespread demand for an advance in that direction on the part of the people of the United States and of Great Britain and of France, new arbitration treaties were negotiated last spring with Great Britain and France, the terms of which were designed, as expressed in the preamble of these treaties, to extend the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in our present treaties with those governments. To pave the way for this treaty with the United States, Great Britain negotiated an important modification in its alliance with Japan, and the French government also expedited the negotiations with signal good will. The new treaties have been submitted to the senate and are awaiting its advice and consent to their ratification. All the essentials of these important treaties have long been known, and it is my earnest hope that they will receive prompt and favorable action.

Claim of Alsop & Co. Settled.

I am glad to report that on July 5 last the American claim of Alsop & Co. against the government of Chile was finally disposed of by the decision of his Britannic majesty George V., to whom, as amiable compositeur, the matter had been referred for determination. His majesty made an award of nearly $1,000,000 to the claimants, which was promptly paid by Chile. The settlement of this controversy has happily eliminated from the relations betwen the republic of Chile and the United States the only question which for two decades had given the two foreign offices any serious concern and makes possible the unobstructed development of the relations of friendship which it has been the aim of this government in every possible way to further and cultivate.

Arbitrations.

In further illustration of the practical and beneficent application of the principle of arbitration and the underlying broad spirit of conciliation, I am happy to advert to the part of the United States in facilitating amicable settlement of disputes which menaced the peace between Panama and Costa Rica and between Haiti and the Dominican republic.

Since the date of their independence, Colombia and Costa Rica had been seeking a solution of a boundary dispute, which came as a heritage from Colombia to the new republic of Panama upon its beginning life as an indevendent nation. Although the disputants had submitted this question for decision to the president of France under the terms of an arbitration treaty, the exact interpretation of the provisions of the award rendered had been a matter of serious disagreement between the two countries, both contending for widely different lines even under the terms of the decision. Subsequently and since 1903 this boundary question had been the subject of fruitless diplomatic negotiations between the parties. In January, 1910, at the request of both governments the agents representing them met in conference at the department of state and subsequently concluded a protocol submitting this long-pending controversy to the arbitral judgment of the chief justice of the United States, who consented to act in this capacity. A boundary commission, according to the international agreement, has now been appointed, and it is expected that the arguments will shortly proceed and that this long-standing dispute will be honorably and satisfactorily terminated.

Again, a few months ago it appeared that the Dominican republic and Haiti were about to enter upon hostilities because of complications growing out of an acrimonious boundary dispute which the efforts of many years had failed to solve. The government of the United States, by a friendly interposition of good offices, succeeded in prevailing upon the parties to place their reliance upon some form of pacific settlement. Accordingly, on the friendly suggestion of this government, the two governments empowered commissioners to meet at Washington in conference at the state department in order to arrange the terms of submission to arbitration of the boundary controversy.

Chamizal Arbitration Not Satisfactory.

Our arbitration of the Chamisal boundary question with Mexico was unfortunately abortive, but with the earnest efforts on the part of both governments which its importance commands, it is felt that an early practical adjustment should prove possible.

Mexico.

The recent political events in Mexico received attention from this government because of the exceedingly delicate and difficult situation created along our southern border and the necessity for taking measures properly to safeguard American interests. The government of the United States, in its desire to secure a proper observance and enforcement of the so-called neutrality statutes of the federal government, issued directions to the appropriate officers to exercise a diligent and vigilant regard for the requirements of such rules and laws. Although a condition of actual armed conflict existed, there was no official recognition of belligerency involving the technical neutrality obligations of international law.

On the 6th of March last, in the absence of the secretary of state, I had a personal interview with Mr. Wilson, the ambassador of the United States to Mexico, in which he reported to me that the conditions in Mexico were much more critical than the press dispatches disclosed; that President Diaz was on a volcano of popular uprising; that the small outbreaks which had occurred were only symptomatic of the whole condition; that a very large per cent. of the people were in sympathy with the insurrection; that a general explosion was probable at any time, in which case he feared that the 440,000 or more American residents in Mexico might be assailed, and that the very large American investments might be injured or destroyed.

After a conference with the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, I thought it wise to assemble an army division of full strength at San Antonio, Tex., a brigade of three regiments at Galveston, a brigade of infantry in the Los Angeles district of Southern California, together with a squadron of battleships and cruisers and transports at Galveston, and a small squadron of ships at San Diego. At the same time, through our representative at the City of Mexico, I expressed to President Diaz the hope that no apprehensions might result from unfounded conjectures as to these military maneuvers, and assured him that they had no significance which should cause concern to his government.

The mobilization was effected with great promptness, and on the 15th of March, through the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, in a letter addressed to the chief of staff, I issued the following instructions:

"It seems my duty as commander in chief to place troops in sufficient number where, if Congress shall direct that they enter Mexico to save American lives and property, an effective movement may be promptly made. Meantime, the movement of the troops to Texas and elsewhere near the boundary, accompanied with sincere assurances of the utmost goodwill toward the present Mexican government and with larger and more frequent patrols along the border to prevent insurrectionary expeditions from American soil, will hold up the hands of the existing government and will have a healthy moral effect to prevent attacks upon Americans and their property in any subsequent general internecine strife. Again, the sudden mobilization of a division of troops has been a great test of our army and full of useful instruction, while the maneuvers that are thus made possible can occupy the troops and their officers to great advantage.

"The assumption by the press that I contemplate intervention on Mexican soil to protect American lives or property is of course gratuitous, because I seriously doubt whether I have such authority under any circumstances, and if I had I would not exercise it without express congressional approval. My determined purpose, however, is to be in a position so that when danger to American lives and property in Mexico threatens and the existing government is rendered helpless by the insurrection, I can promptly execute congressional orders to protect them, with effect.

"Meantime, I send you this letter, through the secretary, to call your attention to some things in connection with the presence of the division in the southwest which have doubtless occurred to you, but which I wish to emphasize.

"In the first place, I want to make the mobilization a first-class training for the army, and I wish you would give your time and that of the war college to advising and carrying out maneuvers of a useful character, and plan to continue to do this during the next three months. By that time we may expect that either Ambassador Wilson's fears will have been realized and chaos and its consequences have ensued, or that the present govern-

(Continued on page 4.)

ARE RUSHING HOGS IN

PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA CAUSING FARMERS TO MARKET THEM.

FOOD INSPECTION STRICT

Government Spends Three Millions of Dollars Annually to Prevent Sale of Unmarketable Animals.

On Wednesday 21,000 hogs were marketed at the Kansas City stock yards, more than double the number received on the corresponding day last year. One reason for this is on account of the prevalence of hog cholera in many sections of the country. In Nodaway county there are several cases of hog cholera. The Kansas City Times, in speaking of the farmers rushing hogs to market, says:

Twenty-one thousand hogs were marketed at the Kansas City stock yards yesterday. The big increase in supplies is partly due to the stimulus given to hog raising by the abnormally high prices prevailing in 1910, but another reason for the liberal supplies is the prevalence of hog cholera in many sections of the country. Therefore many farmers are shipping sick hogs and pigs, or animals which have been exposed to disease.

Is there any danger that the meat of these sick animals will find its way to the butcher shops? The packers and the government inspectors say that the public is in no more danger of getting bad meat now than in times when there is only a normal amount of sickness. Government inspection, it is declared, thoroughly protects the public.

In Kansas City two hundred men are employed by the United States government to inspect live stock from the time it enters the public stock yards to the time it is sent from the packing houses as dressed meats. In the various packing houses of Kansas City, where the live stock is killed, there are sixty-five graduate veterinary doctors, who examine each animal killed. By easily detected evidence they can tell whether there is anything wrong. If anything appears wrong in the first inspection, of sufficient character, the entire carcass of the animal is sent to the "tank," meaning that the animal is made into soap grease or fertilizer. If the first inspection discloses only suspicion the animal is sent to the room of "suspects," and there subjected to a microscopic examination. If it passes the tests there it is suitable for meat; if not, it, too, is sent to the "tank."

Another force of sixty-eight men, not graduate veterinarians, keep watch of the meat when in the finished stages, and provide the last inspection. They stamp the good meats with a government stamp, marked "U. S. Inspected" and the date. The two former classes have about forty assistants, and at the public stock yards there are additional forces to look after ante-mortem inspection.

A manager of one of the big packing houses recently said: "I have no more control over an animal from the time it goes to the killing shed until it enters the chillroom as finished product, or comes from the tank in grease or fertilizer, than a man in Australia. The government inspectors say absolutely what meats of this company are fit for use and what are not."

The government maintains the cost of the inspection. Condemned animals are a loss to the killers, except when they bought the animal subject to post mortem inspection.

The United States government spends three million dollars annually inspecting animals and meats in 919 establishments and 237 cities. Last year more than forty-nine million animals were inspected, of which about 2 per cent were condemned either before or after killing.

Total regular and special appropriations for the agricultural department for the fiscal year were over twenty-one and a half million dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. McMillan of Pickering came to Maryville Thursday morning in their car.

BOOKS OF ALL KINDS

Christmas Gift Books, Books for boys, Books for girls, Books for father and mother.

Books for the whole family.

HOTCHKIN'S VARIETY STORE

106 South Main St.

Maryville, Mo.

News of Society and Womens' Clubs

Wednesday Evening Dinner.

Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Dean entertained with a dinner Wednesday evening Professor and Mrs. Ira Richardson and Miss Birde Shelton.

P. E. O. With Miss Evans.

The P. E. O. chapter will meet Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with Miss Mary Q. Evans, instead of Mrs. C. C. Corwin, as announced in the year book. Subject, "Germany."

Aid Society Meeting.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church, South, will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Henry Stapler Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Stapler's home is opposite the First Baptist church, corner of Jenkins and Market streets.

Guests at Burlington Junction.

Mrs. J. H. VanHorn and daughter, Miss Ola VanHorn of Rock Island, Ill., and her little granddaughter of St. Joseph, who are her guests, went to Burlington Junction Thursday morning and were all-day guests of Rev. and Mrs. Snider of the Christian church of that place.

I X L Embroidery Club.

Mrs. Walter Mutz was hostess to the I X L Embroidery club Wednesday afternoon. The instructor for the afternoon was absent on account of sickness, so the afternoon was spent in a social way, and the hostess served an elegant luncheon. There were two visitors, Mrs. Charles Wells of Pryor, Okla., who came as the guest of her mother-in-law, Mrs. W. R. Wells, and Mrs. Guy Mutz, daughter-in-law of the hostess. The members of the club present were Mrs. W. R. Wells, Mrs. Cooper Gooden, Mrs. Preston Seafers, Mrs. Ernest Welborn, Mrs. Robinson Craven, Mrs. Anna Stauble, Mrs. Stella Epperson, Mrs. A. J. Anderson, Mrs. G. A. Pickens, Mrs. Walter Mutz, Mrs. O. W. Swinford, Mrs. David Mitchell.

Christian Ladies' Bazaar.

The Christmas bazaar by the ladies of the First Christian church opened in the church parlors Thursday forenoon, and by early afternoon the offerings in every department for the day had had a large sale, and each department will have to be thoroughly replenished for Friday's sale. The embroidery, crochet, comfort and apron departments are fine, for the exhibits are both beautiful and serviceable, and this special mention is not in disparagement of any other department of the bazaar. Mrs. B. C. Halley has some beautiful pieces of hand-painted china and pastel painting on display, and a tapa cloth table cover made from the barks of trees in the Samoan islands is attracting interested attention. The table cover is the property of Mrs. Howard McCommon, her son, Lieutenant Frank McCommon, having secured it for her while on his 'round the world cruise with Admiral Bob Evans. It is colored in designs by the juices of berries from the forests in which the fiber was secured for making the cover.

The chicken pie dinner served by the ladies was a big success. They will serve supper Thursday evening and dinner and supper on Friday.

Guest From Blandinsville.

Mrs. Mary Mizener of Blandinsville, Ill., arrived in Maryville Thursday afternoon and is the guest of her cousin, Mr. A. J. Anderson, and family of Grand avenue.

House Destroyed by Fire.

The home of I. C. Roelofson, who lives on a farm four and a half miles north of Barnard, was totally destroyed by fire Thursday morning about 10 o'clock. The cause of the fire was a defective flue. Nearly all of the household goods were saved. Mr. Roelofson on Wednesday had a big stock sale at his farm. He is a brother of J. F. Roelofson of this city.

Left for Florida.

Col. Tom Hughes left Thursday morning for Punta Gorda, Fla., where he will spend the winter months. E. D Orear will join Col. Hughes about the first of the year. The two men spent last winter in that country and had many tales to relate when they returned home last spring.

DO YOU NEED GLASSES?

Eyes Tested Free

Glasses Accurately Fitted by expert Optician. Repairs Promptly Executed at

CRANE'S.

HE WAS AN OLDTIMER

UNCLE SOL NEUMEYER VISITS OLD FRIENDS AT HOPKINS.

SAW FIRST HOUSE BUILT

He Came to the Hopkins Vicinity When There Was No Town and Blue Stem Stood Six Feet.

Uncle Sol Neumeyer, who came to this country before there was a Hopkins, and who has been here from Burwell, Neb., for a couple of weeks, talks very entertainingly of early days in this section, says this week's Hopkins Journal.

He arrived in this part of God's out of doors away back in 1856, when the blue stem stood six or seven feet high where Hopkins is now located, and it was no unusual sight for him to see the deer leaping through the tall grass, as game of all kinds here was then plentiful.

When he first came here, Mr. Neumeyer stopped for a couple of weeks on the Mowery branch, on the land now known as the Washburn place. He was taken sick and remained there for a couple of weeks, when Uncle Dan Thompson, who had recently come here from Texas, conveyed him on the back of an old dun pony to the home of John C. McMaster, north of where Hopkins now stands.

Bedford was then a magnificent city of some fifteen or twenty inhabitants, and contained four houses.

Among the inhabitants was a doctor, who charged Uncle Sol $15 for prescribing and sending him down a little medicine, so those who now kick on doctor bills can see that they get off easier now than people did back in the fifties and sixties.

Mr. Neumeyer was married July 28, 1859, to Amanda N. Morris, who is still living, and John McMaster, another well known pioneer, who has now passed to his reward, was married two months later to Sarah Ann Thompson, who survives him.

Rev. Herbert, father of Chet Herbert, of Hopkins, was the officiating clergyman at the Neumeyer wedding.

Jacob Spiedel is among the old settlers Uncle Sol called our attention to. He came here in 1855 and entered land from the government, paying 25 per cent for money with which to make his first payments.

Besides farming, Mr. Speidel operated a tan yard, and was patronized by the settlers for miles around. He died here some years ago.

The land he entered now composes the fine farms owned by Mrs. Anna Keith and A. J. Gordon, Mrs. Keith and Mrs. Gordon, as most of our readers know, being daughters of Mr. Spiedel.

John Y. Morris, a brother-in-law of Mr. Neumeyer, entered the second piece of land in Taylor county, the farm now known as the Noble McMaster place.

Although Mr. Neumeyer is now 77 years old, he is still very spry and can dance a jig as lively as many much younger men.

He gave a big Thanksgiving dinner to a number of his friends this year at his farm, north of Hopkins. The bill of fare consisted of two 26-pound turkeys with the usual trimmings, and those who were privileged to enjoy the dinner are still bragging about it, declaring they never sat down to a meal that would equal it.

Mr. Neumeyer told us Saturday that he well remembered the first house built in Hopkins by Thomas Gladman, and of other interesting incidents that we cannot make as interesting on paper as to hear uncle describe them in his own unique manner.

COURT ADJOURNED.

Will Be in Regular Session Again on January 2, When Many Matters Will Be Taken Up.

The county court adjourned Wednesday evening, after a three days' session, to Monday, January 2. Bills were allowed Wednesday, this being the principal work of the court on that day.

Had Guests From Clyde.

Mrs. Ruth McQuinn of Clyde, who has been the guest of Miss Katherine Haegen, returned to her home Thursday morning.

DR. FINN

[illegible] eyes with glasses only. He will give you 5,000 references in Maryville and Nodaway county. Ask your neighbors about Finn glasses that make weak eyes strong.

W. B. FINN.

BURIAL TOOK PLACE AT HOLDEN.

Rev. George E. Dew Died at His Home in Ohio Saturday Night.

The Kansas City Star of Wednesday contains notice of the burial service at Holden, Mo., December 6, of the Rev. George E. Dew of Wausseon, O., whose death occurred December 2 at his home in Wausseon. He had been a minister in the Christian church for forty years and held pastorates in Missouri at Maryville, Kirksville, Moberly, Hopkins, Burlington Junction, Plattsburg, Cameron, Bethany, Albany, Fairfax, Weston, Savannah, St. Joseph, Neosho and Holden, and in Kansas at Hiawatha and Norton.

STATE SERVES BRIEF.

In Rasco Case Wednesday on the Attorneys for the Defense.

The state's brief in the Rasco case, which comes up before the supreme court on Tuesday, January 2, was served on the attorneys for the defense Wednesday. The state had fifteen days before the hearing of the case in which to serve their brief.

Attorney Ellis G. Cook, one of the attorneys for the defense, when asked if he had any remarks to make on the brief, said:

"It is a nice bound book."

The attorneys for the defense were in conference Wednesday night looking over the state's brief.

TO MEET IN ST. JOSEPH.

Standard Poland-China Annual Meeting in That City on January 3.

The Standard Poland-China Record association will hold its next annual meeting in South St. Joseph, at the Exchange building, the first Wednesday in January, or on January 3. After the meeting there will be a banquet at the Transit house in that city.

Secretary George F. Woodworth, W. O. Garrett, president of the executive board, and many others from Maryville will attend the meeting. After the meeting the board of directors will come to Maryville and elect officers of the board.

MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUED.

One Taken Out Thursday, Being the First One in Nine Days.

Recorder Wray issued a marriage license Thursday to Frank H. Walkinshaw and Miss Bertha E. Wright of Blanchard, Ia. This was the first marriage license issued since November 29.

Visiting in the City.

T. B. Gill of Sheridan, Wyo., arrived in Maryville Thursday morning from Chicago, where he has been attending the international stock show. Mr. Gill is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. E. O'Neal.

Graham People in Town.

A party composed of J. A. Kavanaugh, Luther Eckles, Carl Snyder, Will Taylor and Mrs. Fay Thornton, all of Graham, came to Maryville Thursday in Mr. Kavanaugh's automobile.

192 Enrolled.

Up to Thursday noon 192 had registered for the winter term of the Normal. The enrollment will pass the 200 mark by the last of the week.

Hospital at Hopkins.

According to the Journal, there is some talk of a hospital at Hopkins. Nothing has been done, however, on the matter, as it is only in the talking stage.

Left for Ohio.

Mrs. S. A. Labold of Cincinnati, O., who has been a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. C. Corwin, left for her home Thursday. Their mother, Mrs. E. A. Jaynes, who has been quite ill at Mrs. Corwin's home, is some better.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Devore and daughter, Mrs. Clifton Carnagey, of near Orrsburg were city visitors Thursday.

MAY LOSE SALOONS

EVEN IF LOCAL OPTION IS DEFEATED THERE IS A CHANCE.

RECENT COURT DECISION

Kansas City Court of Appeals Has Opened Road for Action Should the Election Go "Wet."

In case Maryville should go wet in the election to be held on January 5, it might be that she will be without saloons on account of a recent decision of the Kansas City court of appeals, which says it is within the discretion of the county court of the county to refuse a saloon or pool hall license even if there are enough signers on the petition, and the petition is in proper form. The decisions says that neither are useful occupations.

What effect this decision will have on the county court of this county is not known now, but probably pressure will be brought to bear on them against the issuance of licenses to saloons here, if the city should go wet in the election. The saloon licenses here do not expire until February.

Undoubtedly the local option workers will present this view of the question to the county court at the time when licenses are to be issued to the saloons.

RETURNED FROM JEFF. CITY.

Sheriff Tilson and Prosecuting Attorney Wright Back From Trip to Capital City.

Sheriff W. R. Tilson and Prosecuting Attorney G. P. Wright returned Wednesday evening from Jefferson City where Sheriff Tilson went to take three prisoners, Bragg, Wilson and Gray, to the penitentiary. Mr. Wright, while in that city, conferred with the attorney general in regard to the Rasco case, which comes up for hearing January 2, before the supreme court.

CITY WATER IS ALL RIGHT.

So Says the Physicians—Filters Have Been Cleaned, But the Water is Muddy.

Many complaints are being made about the condition of the city water. One physician, in talking about it Thursday, said that the water was all right for drinking purposes, only that it was a little muddy. He said this was due to the company cleaning out the filters.

Here From Kansas City.

Mrs. Zoe Clark of Kansas City arrived in Maryville Thursday for a few days' visit with her mother, Mrs. Eliza Updegraff, and her son, Linwood Clark, who makes his home with Mrs. Updegraff while attending school in this city.

Will Visit Her Parents.

Mrs. James Donnelly of Conception was in Maryville Thursday. She left Thursday night on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ford of Creston, Ia.

Miss Merl Anthony returned Thursday from a week's visit in St. Joseph with her aunt, Mrs. Tunis Cordill.

Mrs. L. D. Jordan, Mrs. James Bagby and her daughter, Mrs. Gladys Iddings, of Skidmore, were among the Christmas shoppers in Maryville Thursday.

Christmas picture frames. Give orders early, at Crane's.

The Weather

Unsettled weather with local rain tonight or Friday.

MARCELL'S Advertisement

Next to a visit to the home folks is a good photograph, "a speaking likeness," the kind you get at

MARCELL'S.

Do it now.

GOOD PICTURES FOR THE HOME

Add that satisfaction, elegance and refinement that time does not efface. Give thought to what you need in our line, have them taken today and be ready for

CHRISTMAS.

A fine line of ready-made frames designed especially for Holiday Gifts.

CROW, The Photographer

Acropolis Canned Fruits and Vegetables

This name on the outside of a package insures the very best inside. Not as cheap as trashy stuff but more [illegible] money. Watch our Window Refrigerator.

[illegible]RINK & CO., Good Clean Things to Eat

BAZAAR SUPPER

The ladies of the Christian Church Bazaar will serve Hot Biscuits and Soup with the supper Thursday evening. Price 25 cents.

The Democrat-Forum
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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JAMES TODD..... } ..... EDITORS
A. S. DEMOTTE, SUPERINTENDENT

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Largest Circulation in Nodaway County

"BETWEEN TWO STATIONS."

In the authorized interview with Mr. Taft in the Outlook the president confesses that if he were to make the Winona speech over again he would express himself differently.

"I dictated that speech to a stenographer on the cars between two stations and glanced through it only enough to straighten its grammar. It was sent out by the press with correspondingly little ceremony, so that the papers received it in all sorts of shapes. If I had prepared it two or three weeks before and revised it deliberately, as I ought to have done, I should have clarified several passages. And particularly I should have changed the sentence where I proclaim the Payne tariff act the best ever passed."

"Between two stations"—in that pathetic admission Mr. Taft reveals the fatal weakness of his administration. Honest, frank, sympathetic, well-meaning, he has blundered along tactlessly, even stupidly, doing the work of government from day to day without foresight and without weighing consequences. Ever since entering the white house he has led a sort of happy-go-lucky existence. It was not enough that a good part of his official life should be spent on wheels; important acts that were to determine the future of his administration and his party were impoverished between stops.

It was "between two stations" that Mr. Taft composed the fatal Winona speech that still plagues him. He dictated it in haste and repented it at leisure.

It was "between two stations" that Mr. Taft involved himself hopelessly in the Ballinger affair. The antedating of official papers and the suppression of evidence discredited his administration and shook public confidence beyond repair.

It was "between two stations" that Mr. Taft mobilized the army and ordered it to the Mexican border. He is quoted in the Outlook as saying: "The whole thing was done between two days. Congress was in recess and Knox was out of town. I had no one to consult with on foreign affairs." If he had made at the time such an explanation of the move as he now offers it would have had a reassuring effect upon the public mind. Instead there were only mystery and conflicting rumors. The pretext of "military maneuvers" was too thin to fool anybody. In the circumstances it was absurd.

It was "between two stations" that Mr. Taft, according to his private secretary, Mr. Norton, offered to square the insurgent Republicans in congress with patronage after withholding it from them when they opposed him.

It was "between two stations" that Mr. Taft permitted Attorney General Wickersham to lend his aid to the conspiracy to remove Dr. Wiley. As he says of the Winona speech, "Had I known as much then as I do now, I should have realized that there are some things one cannot leave to be taken for granted."

That a president of long judicial training should have fallen into habits so improvident during his brief stay in the white house makes Mr. Taft's case the more pitiful. An ordinary sense of prudence should have guarded him against the errors he committed in his haste "between two stations." A fuller sense of responsibility should have restrained him on more occasions than that of the unfortunate Winona speech from acting without deliberation.

In his loss of popularity, in his political decline, Mr. Taft is paying the cost of trying to run the government as an impromptu affair "between two stations."—New York World.

If Dreams Came True.

If dreams came true
What should we do?
Well, I, for one
Would have some fun,
And do small hurt
Parading in my undershirt.

And now and then
I'd startle men
By twirling high
Up in the sky
In pleasant weather,
A-kicking my two heels together.

Then possibly
You'd see poor me
Stand on my toes
On some one's nose
And there recite
The "Curfew shall not ring tonight."

And there's no doubt
Some evening out
You'd see me stir
Some theater,
By going there
Arrayed in my pajamas fair.
Upon the whole, 'twixt me and you,
'Tis well our dreams don't all come true!

—Harper's Weekly.

Won Many Prizes.

M. O. Thompson of Burlington Junction has an ad in the paper of pure bred seed corn for sale. Mr. Thompson has won many prizes this year in the corn shows, winning premiums in the corn contest conducted by the Alderman Dry Goods company and Field-Lippman company during the street fair. His corn has been on exhibition at twenty-one shows, winning seven sweepstakes prizes, nine first prizes, five second prizes and two third prizes.

Returned to Grand Island.

Mrs. W. L. Madden of Grand Island, Neb., who has been spending the past six weeks in Maryville with her brothers, G. B. and O. L. Holmes and their families, and with her sister, Mrs. Will A. Burris, near Graham, left for her home Thursday morning.

Mrs. E. W. Lyon returned to her home, near Arkoe, Thursday morning from a several days' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Swinford.

DON'T HAVE GRAY HAIR.

A Few Applications of Simple Remedy Restores the Natural Color.

"Pull out one gray hair and a dozen will take its place" is an old saying, which is, to a great extent, true, if no steps are taken to stop the cause. When gray hairs appear it is a sign that nature needs assistance. It is nature's call for help. Gray hair, dull, lifeless hair, or hair that is falling out, is not necessarily a sign of advancing age, for there are thousands of elderly people with perfect heads of hair without a single streak of gray.

When gray hairs come, or when the hair seems to be lifeless or dead, some good, reliable hair restoring treatment should be resorted to at once. Specialists say that one of the best preparations to use is the old-fashioned "sage tea" which our grandparents used. The best preparation of this kind is Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy, a preparation of domestic sage and sulphur, scientifically compounded with later discovered hair tonics and stimulants, the whole mixture being carefully balanced and tested by experts.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is clean and wholesome and perfectly harmless. It refreshes dry, parched hair, removes dandruff and gradually restores faded or gray hair to its natural color.

Don't delay another minute. Start using Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur at once and see what a difference a few days' treatment will make in your hair.

This preparation is offered to the public at fifty cents a bottle, and is recommended and sold by all druggists. Special agents, Koch Pharmacy.

CALL FOR THE SHORT COURSE.

An Open Letter to the Progressive Young Men of Missouri.

On January 3, 1912, the second term of the two-year winter course in agriculture at the University of Missouri will commence. This is the big term of the year. All the best things that the winter course has to offer will be given in this term of seven weeks. The great college show herd will have completed its successful season at the leading stock shows, and will be put to regular service in the class room. Students who enter on January 3 will have an opportunity to handle and judge these fine cattle.

The new poultry department will be stocked up with fine fowls of the leading breeds, together with a full line of poultry appliances. For the first time in the history of the university its students will have an opportunity to study poultry methods by actually handling the various classes of farm fowls. During the second week of January the farmers' short course will be held. This will offer an opportunity for short course students to hear some of the leading agricultural authorities of the present time discuss questions that are vital to all farmers.

Two hundred men are now pursuing the studies of the short course. The college of agriculture will be able to succesfully care for twice that number during the second term. Every hustling young man of Missouri should esteem it a privilege to be able to join the crowd who will become students in the short course at the Missouri Agricultural college on January 3, 1912.

For information write to the college of agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Missouri Team Leads American Colleges.

At the intercollegiate stock judging contest held at Chicago, in connection with the 1911 international live stock exposition, the Missouri team led all teams from the United States by a margin of 175 points. Two Canadian colleges were successful in rolling up higher scores than that made by Missouri. Following the notable victory of last year, in which the team representing the Missouri agricultural college swept the boards by the highest score ever made at any previous international, this announcement of a second victory in fair competition with her sister states will please every loyal Missourian.

Not only did Missouri lead all American colleges, but she presented in H. F. Williams, the student who made the highest individual score of any man in the entire contest. The "show me" boys stood first on cattle, fourth on horses and fifth on sheep and hogs. The Iowa college landed in fifth position, with Kansas ranking four places lower. Seven colleges of the United States and three from Canadian provinces entered the contest.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Curtin of Clyde were in Maryville Wednesday evening, returning home from a visit at Creston, Ia., with Mr. Curtin's aunt, Mrs. Matheny. They visited over night in Maryville with Mr. Curtin's grandmother, Mrs. E. S. Cooper.

Mrs. A. E. Reeder of Hopkins was shopping in Maryville Thursday.

Miss Millie Kester and Mrs. O. F. Wilson of Burlington Junction were business visitors in Maryville Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Jones and family left Wednesday for a few days' visit in Quitman with Mrs. Jones' sister, Mrs. Hattie Gladfelter.

Mrs. Edward Otis and her mother, Mrs. Hinton Davis, went to St. Joseph Thursday morning to visit their sister and daughter, Mrs. J. H. Rissel. Mrs. Davis will spend the rest of the winter with her daughter in St. Joseph and her son, Harry Davis, in Kansas City.

NOTICE

In accordance with a petition of the citizens therefor, and presented to the board of aldermen on December 1, 1911, it is hereby ordered by the board of aldermen that the provisions of ordinance No. 282, of the city of Maryville, Mo., providing for a uniform and systematic plan for house numbering in the city of Maryville, Mo., be put into effect and be enforced. It is hereby ordered that Mr. John Spickerman be and he is hereby given permission to make all such necessary arrangements to put the plan and system as contained in the said ordinance No. 282 into effect, and to enforce the same.

Said ordinance No. 282 may be found on page 362 of book 8, city ordinance record.

Under the present plan and system it is very inconvenient for mail carriers, merchants and the fire and police department to find houses as now numbered.

It is the desire of the city to have such a system as may be readily understood by all persons concerned, and that the same shall be permanent. I therefore order that this ordinance be strictly adhered to.

A. S. ROBEY, Mayor.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

FOR SALE.
Choice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, $1.00 each. Also pure bred Embden geese. Prices reasonable.
MRS. G. M. O'NEILL,
Graham, Mo.

Did it Ever Occur to You

That There are Two Parts to Every Purchase What You Expect and What You Get.

When you trade at our store you get what you expect. If you don't, tell us and we will do the rest. We are cutting prices on all

Heavy Overcoats, Suits, Underwear, Work Clothes, Caps

And in fact on almost everything in our store. We have the finest stocks of Gents' Christmas Goods in Maryville. You are invited to inspect them. We will be pleased to show them any time. Trade at our store; it pays to trade with men you know.

M. NUSBAUM
THE RELIABLE CLOTHIER

Alderman Dry Goods Co.
114-116-118 WEST THIRD STREET MARYVILLE MO.

An Extraordinary Sale of FINE CUT GLASS

Be Waiting Tomorrow Morning to Secure the Best Choice of these $4.50 to $15 values for } $3.95

Tomorrow is the first day of this big sale of fine Cut Glass—the biggest and most complete event of its kind ever held in Nodaway County. A special purchase of more than 200 pieces from one of the largest dealers brought these pieces to sell at the lowest price we have ever known good Cut Glass to sell for.

A few of the pieces are illustrated. The showing embraces Punch Bowls, Candelabra, Jugs, Bowls, Mayonnaise Dish and Plates, 10, 12 and 14-inch Vases, Decanters, Water Bottles, Covered Butters, Covered Cheese Dishes, Comports, Celery Dishes, Plateaux, Sugars and Creams, Fern Dishes and other useful and ornamental pieces.

Each piece of this glass is perfect. The cuttings are exceptionally deep, brilliant and beautiful. If you are a judge of Cut Glass you will know what wonderful values these are.

Not a piece worth less than $4.50 and from that to $15.00. On sale in the morning at the one price of..... **$3.95**

For this sale the Cut Glass will be moved to the Millinery Section so that we shall have enough room to properly display the large assortment. On account of the extremely low price and the difficulty in delivering Cut Glass safely we urge you to take your purchases with you if possible. None of this glass will be sent on memorandum.

Sale Starts Tomorrow Morning at 8 o'Clock Sharp

Todays Markets

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—5,000. Market strong. Estimate tomorrow, 2,000.

Hogs—28,000. Market strong to 5c higher; top, $6.35. Estimate tomorrow, 23,000.

Sheep—18,000. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—2,500. Market strong.

Hogs—15,000. Market strong to 5c higher; top, $6.25.

Sheep—3,000. Market steady.

ST. JOSEPH.

Cattle—1,500. Market strong.

Hogs—11,000. Market strong to 5c higher; top, $6.25.

Sheep—1,500. Market steady.

St. Louis Live Stock Market

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 6.—Cattle receipts, 4,000. The steer trade opened 10@15c lower, but closed fully steady. There was no change in butcher stock. The cattle trade maintains a steady basis with last Friday. Outlook fair for the following week.

Hog receipts, 17,500. The trade dull and 10c lower; top, $6.17½.

Sheep receipts, 3,000. Market steady today and with last Wednesday. We topped the market today with lambs at $5.85 and sheep at $3.35. Prospects fair for good fat sheep and lambs.

National Live Stock Commission Co.

A FAIR OFFER.

Your Money Back if You're Not Satisfied.

We pay for all the medicine used during the trial, if our remedy fails to completely relieve you of constipation. We take all the risk. You are not obligated to us in any way whatever, if you accept our offer. That's a mighty broad statement, but we mean every word of it. Could anything be more fair for you?

A most scientific, common-sense treatment is Rexall Orderlies, which are eaten like candy. Their active principle is a recent scientific discovery that is odorless, colorless, and tasteless; very pronounced, yet gentle and pleasant in action, and particularly agreeable in every way. They do not cause diarrhoea, nausea, flatulence, griping, or any inconvenience whatever. Rexall Orderlies are particularly good for children, aged and delicate persons.

If you suffer from chronic or habitual constipation, or the associate or dependent chronic ailments, we urge you to try Rexall Orderlies at our risk. Remember, you can get them only at our store. 12 tablets 10 cents; 36 tablets 25 cents; 80 tablets 50 cents. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store. The Orear-Henry Drug Co., 113 North Main Street.

Miss Anna Walker of Burlington Junction came to Maryville Thursday to be a guest at the home of her brother, Edward M. Walker, and family, north of Maryville, until Friday evening.

Recently Home From Canada.

Mrs. Ellen Fannon and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. H. Fannon, of Barnard, were among Maryville's business visitors Wednesday. Mrs. Ellen Fannon returned two weeks ago from Mackaroff, Manitoba, Canada, where she had been since last February with her daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Walker. Her youngest daughter, Miss Beulah, who accompanied her, remained for a longer stay. Mrs. Fannon is well pleased with the portion of Canada in which her son-in-law has located. He has 300 acres of land within a short distance of Mackaroff, and the railroad is within a quarter of a mile of his farm. Mackaroff is 250 miles northwest of Winnipeg. The country is very rich and productive in grains, vegetables and some fruits. Mrs. Fannon brought a turnip home with her that weighs twenty-one pounds. The wild flowers of that country are beautiful beyond description, she says.

SEED CORN FOR SALE—The supply of good seed corn is short and it ought to be sold at $3.00 or $4.00 per bushel, but I am going to stick to the same old price of $2.00 and $2.25 per bushel. I haven't much, but what I have is good. Cornplanter or Boone County White and Ried's Yellow Dent until March 1st. M. C. Thompson, Burlington Junction, Mo.

Newt Green and Mr. and Mrs. Lon Fine of Pickering were in the city Thursday.

Christmas Suggestions

SELECTING gifts for "Mere Man" is not the easiest duty for a woman to perform—it's rather hard to turn feminine tastes in a masculine direction. And so this store, catering as it does exclusively to men and their preferences, becomes the logical shopping place. It's easy for a woman to select gifts here. Any man will be pleased with her selection, for everything we show makes a sensible, practical and correct present. No matter how much or how little you intend spending, we've something very appropriate.

Fancy Vests, House Coats, Gloves, Mittens, Mufflers, Pearl Trimmed Combination Suspender and Garter Sets, Handkerchiefs, Collar Bags, Leather Grips and Suit Cases, Ties, Belts, Jewelry, Cluett Shirts, Stetson Hats, Fur Caps, Sweaters—any of the above gifts are useful and always appreciated.

Corwin-Murrin Clo. Co.

WANTS

Advertisements are inserted in this column at the rate of three lines (18 words) three days for 25 cents. For ads larger than three lines one cent extra will be charged for each word in excess of 18. Cash must accompany order for these small amounts.

FOR SALE—Large fireproof safe, cheap. Charles Hyslop. 10-tf

$400.00 TO LOAN—Abstracts of title, loans and insurance. R. L. McDougal.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, two blocks from square. Inquire here. 4-tf

FOR RENT—6-room house, city water. Inquire Dr. J. C. Allender. 5-7

BOARD AND ROOM—For two young men. Reasonable rates, close in. Inquire 203 East First street. 6-8

"For Sale," "For Rent" and "Rooms or Rent" cards at this office, only 10 cents each.

TO RENT—Two nice furnished rooms, with or without light housekeeping. 704 East First street. Bell phone 425. 5-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished house, five or seven rooms, Jan. 1. Paved street, close in, electric lights, water and bath. Small family only. References required. Enquire this office. 27-tf

INSURE with Hyslop. Fire tornado (farm or city), plate glass, automobile liability, accident or damage health. Contract and court bonds promptly executed.

WANTED—To buy five tons of old rags, also all kinds of old metals and rubber. Call or phone us and we will call and get them. Anthony's second-hand store, 207 West Third street. Phone, Hanamo 258 Red.

FOR SALE—Pair of brood mares in foal to Shire horse, weight 2,800 lbs, brown and black, coming 8 years old; regular breeders; colts to show the goods. J. R. Dowden, phone 1-15, Maryville. 22-tf

CLOVER HAY FOR SALE—About fifty tons; can be fed to cattle on the premises if desired, or will sell all or part by the stack. The meadow, 160 acres, is sever miles north of Maryville. Enquire of J. S. Keffer, resides half mile southeast of land. This 160 acres is for rent for next season pasture. Well fenced, good water. The Sisson Loan and Title Co., Maryville, Mo. tf

FOR SALE—A 5-acre tract of land within two miles of the court house. A 4-room house (large rooms), good barn, improvements nearly new, good wells. Not a foot of waste land on the tract. All well fenced, some fruit. Enquire of Otis & Hooker. tf

ROOM FOR RENT—Large furnished room, heated, for gentleman. Inquire Mrs. Staples' millinery store. 7-9

CENTRAL AUCTION SCHOOL
CAPT. E. S. COOK, PRES. MARYVILLE, MO.
AUCTIONEERS Make big money. We train you in 5 weeks. We employ ten leading auctioneers. New term Jan. 2. Write for literature.

Reduce Your Food Bill at This Great FRIDAY BARGAIN SALE

Townsend's Cash Store

Scott County brand of CANNED GOODS, packed by the Austin Canning Company, Austin, Indiana. All newgoods.

Scott County size No. 3 RED RIPE TOMATOES, can, **10c**; doz.....**$1.12**
Scott County size No. 3 OL DFASHIONED LYE HOMINY, can, **6c**; doz..**67c**
Scott County size No. 2 PORK AND BEANS, with tomato sauce, 2 cans, **15c**; per doz.....**75c**
Scott County size No. 2 GREEN STRING BEANS, 2 cans, **15c**; 4 cans....**25c**
Scott County size No. 3 SOUR KRAUT, 2 cans **15c**; dozen cans.....**85c**
Scott County size No. 2 RED RIPE TOMATOES, 2 cans, **15c**; doz.....**87c**
Scott County size No. 3 PORK AND BEANS, with tomato sauce, can, **10c**; 3 for **25c**; doz.....**95c**
Scott County size No. 2 RED KIDNEY BEANS, 2 cans **15c**; doz.....**75c**
Scott County size No. 3 GOLDEN PUMPKIN, 2 cans **15c**; doz.....**85c**

25c sacks fresh ground CORN MEAL, **20c**; 5 sacks for.....**90c**
25c boxes fresh ROLLED OATS for **20c**; 3 boxes for.....**55c**
10-lb boxes finest SODA CRACKERS, **70c**; large boxes, about 20 lbs..**6½c**
25c boxes GOLD DUST.....**20c**
25c boxes STAR NAPTHA POWDER for **20c**; 3 for.....**50c**
10c bars of IVORY SOAP, 2 for..**15c**
10c cartons WILD ROSE GLYCERINE SOAP, 2 for **15c**; 4 for.....**25c**
No. 1 COUNTRY SORGHUM, gal **55c**
25c jars PEANUT BUTTER, 3 for **55c**
15c jars PEANUT BUTTER, 3 for **35c**
10c jars PEANUT BUTTER, 2 for **15c**
25c box POSTUM.....**20c**
10c cakes SAPOLIO or BON AMI, 2 for.....**15c**
BANANAS, doz.....**20c**
Fresh PINEAPPLES.....**15c**
Fancy CRANBERRIES, 3 quarts..**35c**
New 3-Crown LOOSE RAISINS, 12 lbs for.....**$1.00**
1910 LOOSE RAISINS, 18 lbs for **$1.00**
Isle of Pines GRAPE FRUIT, each **10c**

NAVEL ORANGES, doz.....**25c**
Large NAVEL ORANGES, doz.....**40c**
Fresh LETTUCE, bunch.....**5c**
Extra choice SWEET POTATOES, per lb.....**5c**
Half bushel good TURNIPS.....**20c**
5 gallons OIL (if not delivered) for**35c**
5 gallons GASOLINE (if not delivered) for.....**65c**
Quart DANDY SUGAR COATED POP-CORN.....**5c**
3 lbs MOLASSES COOKIES.....**25c**
2 blue label SOFT CHEESE for...**25c**
2 blue label NEUFCHATEL CHEESE for.....**15c**
100 boxes Angelus MARSHMALLOWS received today. Chocolate or plain; 2 for.....**15c**
Cox's GELATINE.....**15c**
Kellogg's VEGETABLE GELATINE, **10c**; 3 for.....**25c**
Knox's GELATINE, 2 boxes for...**25c**
Keystone GELATINE, white or pink, **10c**; 3 for.....**25c**
JONATHAN APPLES, per bushel **$1.00**
35c sacks GRAHAM FLOUR.....**28c**

FANCY CREAM HIGH PATENT FLOUR (the recognized best Bread Flour). Sack, **$1.30**; per cwt.....**$2.55**
24-lb sacks ROYAL NO. 10 PASTRY FLOUR for.....**80c**

1911 crop of HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE, all packed by Libby. The most delicious, tender fruit you ever used.

Size No. 2 LIBBY'S SPECIAL EXTRA SLICED OR GRATED, 25c goods, at, per can, **17c**; dozen cans.....**$1.98**
Size No. 2 LIBBY'S "HAPPYVALE" brand, grated in syrup, per can...**15c** per doz.....**$1.70**
Size No. 3 LIBBY'S "HAPPYVALE" brand, sliced, 30c goods, at **22c** can; per dozen.....**$2.25**
Size No. 3 LIBBY'S "HILLSDALE" brrand, sliced, 25c goods, at **20c** can; per dozen.....**$2.20**
Quart cans CALIFORNIA ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES, regular 35c quality, 50 dozen cans just received. Price, **28c**; 2 for.....**55c**
1,000 lbs SOLID HEAD CABBAGE, 10 lbs for.....**25c**
2 frames WHITE CLOVER HONEY for.....**35c**
MORRELL'S IOWA PRIDE BREAKFAST BACON, light selected pieces, the 35c kind, at, per lb.....**25c**
Large GERMAN DILL PICKLES, 4 for.....**5c**

THE TOWNSEND COMPANY

The Only Large Exclusive Cash Store in Northwest Missouri.

Grand Opening

Saturday, Dec. 9

TOY TOWN

Toy Town will meet you for another big Xmas this year. Our big Xmas line will be on full display Saturday. This is the finest line we have ever been able to buy. We bought a big bill of Dolls, China Toys and thousands of other things. We picked something good for our people, and we will now ask you to come in and see that we knew just what you wanted. We have the talking dolls and chattering monkeys, and you must come to the circus Saturday, the 9th.

SPECIAL

We made an eastern purchase on the swellest line of Reversible 4-in-hand Neckties you ever saw. They are Xmas presents, put up in a Xmas box. The absolute value is 75c and $1.00, and we have several thousand in the line, and we will let each customer have one box, either value 75c or $1.00, on our opening day only, for 29c. This is absolutely below cost of factory price, but we are going to have you in our store at our grand opening, and come and call for a tie and Xmas box. Scott's old stand.

J. O. CARTER

If Your Hogs Have Thumps

Feed Big 4 Stock Powder

A guaranteed worm remover and conditioner for Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. Home manufactured. Mill 408 S. Buchanan St., Maryville, Mo. Office over First National Bank. Live agents wanted everywhere.

Big 4 Stock Powder Co.

POOR YEAR FOR RECORD CROPS

Secretary Wilson Reports Value of Farm Products Much Reduced.

CORN BEST WEALTH PRODUCER

Three-Fourths of World's Supply Grown in This Country—Farm Price Highest Since 1866, Except One Year 1883.

Washington, Dec. 7.—According to the annual report of James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, just made public, for the first time in many years the total value of farm products has declined from that of the preceding year. The estimate for 1911 is based on the census items, and is $8,417,000,000, or $277,000,000 under the total for 1910. The loss is chargeable to the general classes of animal products and animals sold and slaughtered. Dairy cows are the only farm animals for which increase of price is indicated. Eggs, wool, butter and poultry have suffered in farm price during the year. In consequence of the decline of prices of farm animals and their products, this group is estimated as having produced a value of $2,913,000,000 in 1911, of $321,000,000 below the amount for 1910.

On the other hand, the crops are worth more than those for 1910, the estimate of their far mvalue being $5,504,000,000, a gain of $44,000,000 over 1910. Farm prices of all crops are higher than for 1910 except for cotton, cotton seed and flax seed, and this general fact, notwithstanding the other general fact that production was low, makes about ten crops of 1911 the most valuable ones of the same kind that the farms of this country have ever produced.

Corn the Leading Crop.

With a value of more than twice that of the cotton crop this year and but little less than the combined values of the cotton, wheat and oats crops, corn is by far the leading crop as a wealth producer. The estimate of 2,776,000,000 bushels indicate a production that has been exceeded in only two years. The farm price of corn is now higher than it has been since the records of the department began in 1866, except in 1883, and this establishes a total value for the crop that reaches $1,700,000,000 and breaks the record.

So pre-eminently is corn the leading crop of this country that about three-fourths of the world's crop is grown here. But the exports of corn constitute one-third of the world's export of corn.

The year 1911 was a poor one for record-breaking crops, since the list includes only cotton and sugar beets. Apart from these two crops, not a crop reaches a place that is next to the highest production of former years, corn and rice win third place, and buckwheat third place since the sixties; the total of all cereals occupies fifth place, and the other crops are farther down the scale.

The tale is reversed when the value of the crops are considered. The crops that have won first place make a formidable list in spite of the fact that they have previous very high values to exceed. The list is corn, barley, rye, buckwheat (since the sixties), potatoes, hops, flaxseed, sugar beets (or beet sugar), and cane sugar. No other crop reached second place in order of value in comparison with other years, but the total value of all cereals and of all crops did. The crops that reach third place are hay, cotton and tobacco. Wheat is fourth in value and has been exceeded in this respect in three years.

Coffee Too Expensive.

Topeka, Dec. 7.—Mrs. L. S. Sheldon of Lawrence, a practicing attorney, filed a complaint with the public utilities commission against dining car prices. The smallest charge made for service in the dining cars is 25 cents. Mrs. Sheldon was riding on a Frisco train and was charged 25 cents for a cup of coffee. Mrs. Sheldon asked the utilities commission to make an order fixing the prices at which foods are to be served and reducing the minimum charge.

Peonage in Beet Fields.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Conditions in the sugar beet fields of Colorado approaching peonage were depicted by James Bodkin of Meade, Col. He told the "sugar trust" investigating committee of the house that city derelicts, recruited from the slums, were kept there practically in a state of bondage.

China's Regent Quits.

Pekin, Dec. 7.—Prince Chun, the regent and father of the child emperer, has abdicated. His place as guardian of the throne is taken jointly by Shih-Hsu, a Manchu prince, formerly president of the national assembly, and Hsu-Shi Chang, vice-president of the privy council.

Balie Waggener Home.

Atchison, Kan., Dec. 7.—B. P. Waggener returned from Rochester, Minn., where he underwent a second operation two weeks ago. Although he must remain under the care of a nurse for several weeks, specialists at Rochester say he is well.

Elmo People in Town.

Frank and E. K. Bailey and son and Z. T. VanSickle, J. R. Lamar, Dr. R. E. Ferguson and A. N. Kirby of Elmo were city visitors Thursday.

AMERICAN FENCE.

Campbell & Clark.

HARVESTER TRUST TO FEDERAL COURT

Writ of Error Granted in Missouri Case Allows Appeal.

ATTACKS STATE ANTI-TRUST LAW

Attorney General Major Believes Writ Will be Denied by U. S. Supreme Court When Presented There.

Jefferson City, Dec. 7.—Through its attorneys, Judge W. A. Wallace of Boonville and Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis, the International Harvester company of America obtained a writ of error to the United States supreme court in the judgment recently entered against it by the Missouri supreme court, under which the company was fined $25,000 and ouster issued against it unless it absolved itself from all conections with trusts by March 1, 1912. The writ attacks the validity of the law under which the company was prosecuted.

Elliott W. Major, attorney general, believes that tribunal will deny the writ when it comes up for consideration, because there is no federal question involved.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Counsel for the International Harvester company received a telegram from Jefferson City, Mo., announcing that the supreme court of Missouri had granted the writ of error on which the ouster case might be carried up to the United States supreme court. Edgar A. Bancroft, general counsel for the company, said the case would go up immediately.

The constitutionality of the Missouri Anti-Trust law will be attacked by the International Harvester company, it was announced after the receipt of the message.

Justice Valliant of the Missouri supreme court said in his opinion he was "compelled to impose sentence on a corporation which, while technically in error, had not wronged or harmed the consumer, but, on the contrary, had been of service to the consumer."

The appeal will raise the question of whether an organization whose prices and methods are so held by a state court can be held to be an "unreasonable" restraint of trade. The action of the United States supreme court on this petition, and the action of the Missouri court in granting a writ of error to the federal court, will be called to the attention of the federal bureau of justice which is permitting the International Harvester company to suggest a plan of reorganization, in lieu of a suit to dissolve the company filed by the attorney general, it was said.

The federal case, entirely distinct from the Missouri case, though delayed to await action of the state court, will not be adjusted for several weeks, it was intimated.

LIVELY REBELLION IN YUCATAN

Anti-Madero Crowds Parade Streets—Many Uprisings Reported Southeast of Merida.

The City of Mexico, Dec. 7.—There is great excitement at San Geronimo and Oaxaca in connection with the killing of Jose Gomez, leader of the Yucatan rebellion, who was lynched at Rincon Antonio with eight of his partisans. Many of his followers are flocking to these cities protesting their loyalty to Gomez.

Crowds paraded the streets shouting against President Madero. There is much excitement and indignation because of the alleged "suppension of guarantees" in time of peace.

Special news dispatches from Merida confirm the shooting without process at Helacho, in the state of Yucatan, of 13 rebels captured by state troops from Campeche, who had crossed into Yucatan to put down an uprising.

The war department has received a report that eight well armed rebels have been captured at Gomez near San Geronimo. Uprisings also are reported at Hoctum and in the district of Tekax, southeast of Merida.

St. Louis Chauffeurs Strike.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—A strike of chauffeurs, employed by three taxicab companies of this city, was begun after demands for increased wages and shorter hours, presented at a conference with their employers late in the afternoon, had been rejected.

English Aviators Killed.

London, Dec. 7.—A double aviation fatality occurred at Filey, near Scarborough, Yorkshire. Hubert Oxley, an aviator was killed and his passenger, Robert Weiss, suffered injuries from which he died soon afterward.

Veteran Killed by a Car.

Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 7.—Henry J. Nugent, a civil war veteran, stationed in Company F barracks, Soldiers' home, was run over and killed by a car on the Kansas City Western railway in the south part of the city.

Bankers in a Storm.

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—The 600 American bankers who are returning to the United States from Panama were caught in a severe hurricane but no damage was done.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Staples of Burlington Junction were in Maryville Thursday morning on their way to Kansas City to spend a few days with friends and relatives.

For Sale

A few good yearling oxford bucks and a few good ram lambs. F.P. Robinson. Maryville, Mo.

Berney Harris

Maryville's Leading Clothier Says:

Once more we are about to have Christmas with us

"The Season of Hearty Greetings"

and right good cheer—therefore he wishes to all—

"May it be your lot to have happiness"
"Coupled with the love of your fellow man"
"And your just share of prosperity."

For are not these the things that go to make life full and joyful, especially so to the man or young man wearing a Berney Harris Highgrade, Nifty Suit or Overcoat

For he truly knows they are strictly

"Clothing of Distinction and Great Merit"
"Those Good Looking Kind of Clothes"
"That always retain their Good Looks"

BUT

☞ **"Confidentially Talking"** to those numerous **"Gift Loving Ladies of Maryville"** would say that the **Men** and **Young Men** who have visited our store feeling they could afford to buy a **Suit, Overcoat, Hat** or **Shoes** have already purchased one from our unequalled assortment. But don't you want to buy as a **Christmas Token** of your love for your

Husband---Brother, Father or Sweetheart
"A Swell Lounging Robe"
"Bath Robe"
"Smoking Jacket"
"Box Holeproof Sox"

Black Fur Cap,
John B. Stetson Hat,
Silk Reefer Muffler,
Worsted Knit Mufflers
Combination Set Hose and Tie
Silk Four-in-hand
Silk Suspenders
Ferguson McKinney Shirt
Black, Grey or Tan Kid Gloves
Fur Lined Mocha Gloves, or Wool Lined Fur Gauntlets
Black Martin or Bearskin Mittens
Electric Seal Fur Lined Gloves
Coat Watch Fobs
Combination Scarf Pin and Retainer
Combination Cuff Button and Pins
"Alligator" English Gladstone,
or Black Walrus Traveling Bag.

☞ The vastness of the assortment of these **beautiful** and useful **"Holiday presents"** is only excelled by the richness of the happy range of correct coloring—makes and designs—and then

"The Prices are so very reasonable."

"And the assortment the Finest in Maryville."
The recipient of your munificence may exchange same for other merchandise during Holiday week

At the Only One Price Clothing Store in Maryville.

Berney Harris

MARYVILLE'S LEADING CLOTHIER

Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Robeson of Oskaloosa, Ia., who have been visiting in Maryville since Thanksgiving with her aunt, Mrs. J. M. Willis, on North avenue, went to St. Joseph Wednesday evening to visit a niece, Mrs. B. F. Murchie.

Mrs. J. A. Smith of Skidmore arrived in Maryville Thursday to be a guest for two weeks of Mrs. Hall.

Mrs. J. G. Trilby and daughter, Miss Marguerite, returned to their home in St. Joseph Wednesday evening from a week's stay in Maryville with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Wade, who left Wednesday night for Cassville, W. Va., to spend the winter.

Mrs. M. J. Willhoyte returned Thursday from a visit at Cawood, Mo., with her brother, H. N. Kennedy, and family.

Mrs. M. S. Moore of West Third street returned Wednesday evening from a visit with her father, W. G. Griffin.

CHICHESTER S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
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We specialize in Men's and Young Men's Apparel -- Nothing else.

We study constantly how to improve in qualities, in values, and in styles.

From Now until Christmas

this store will be headquarters for the best high-class holiday apparel for young men and men who want to stay young.

Suits, Overcoats, Sweaters, Underwear, Hats, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs Neckwear, Gloves, Bath Robes, Suspenders, Leather Goods, Button Sets and a host of Useful Christmas Novelties too numerous to tabulate

Make out your list and come to us because *"If you have them from us they're right."*

Anderson
Clothing Co.
"CLOTHES OF THE BETTER SORT"

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Are you going away. If so let us tell you the best and cheapest way and all the particulars

via THE WABASH

Free reclining chair cars, Pullman sleepers, Direct connection at Omaha for points west; at St. Louis for points east and south; Direct connection at Conception for points north and south.

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Coal, Wood and Feed

Prices are as follows:

COAL

Hard Coal, all sizes, per ton	$10.00 to $10.25
Wyoming Lump, per ton	$6.50 to $7.00
Arkansas Grate, per ton	$7.75 to $8.00
Illinois Lump (sutless), per ton	$4.00 to $4.50
Illinois Lump, Egg or Nut (Franklin Co.), per ton	$5.00
Iowa Lump, per ton	$3.75 to $4.00
Missouri Mine Run, per ton	$3.00 to $3.25

When wanting good Range Coal do not forget.

WOOD

Strictly Black Oak Wood	Split, $5.50; sawed, $6.50
Soft and mixed	Split, $5.00; sawed, $6.00

FEED.

Shorts, per cwt.	$1.45
Bran, per cwt.	$1.25
Chops, per cwt.	$1.15

Oil Meal, Tankage, Corn, Oats, any kind of Feed or Hay.

Yours for business,

WM. EVERHART

All Phones.

ARBITRATION TAKES PLACE OF CONFLICT

(Continued from page 1.)

ment of Mexico will have so readjusted matters as to secure tranquillity—a result devoutly to be wished. The troops can then be returned to their posts.

"Second, Texas is a state ordinarily peaceful, but you can not put 20,000 troops into it without running some risk of a collision between the people of the state, and especially the Mexicans who live in Texas near the border and who sympathize with the insurrectos, and the federal soldiers. For that reason I beg you to be as careful as you can to prevent friction of any kind.

"Third. One of the great troubles in the concentration of troops is the danger of disease, and I suppose that you have adopted the most modern methods for the preventing and, if necessary, for stamping out epidemics. That is so much a part of a campaign that it hardly seems necessary for me to call attention to it.

"Finally, I wish you to examine the question of the patrol of the border and put as many troops on that work as is practicable, and more than are now engaged in it, in order to prevent the use of our borderland for the carrying on of the insurrection. I have given assurances to the Mexican ambassador on this point.

"I sincerely hope that this experience will always be remembered by the army and navy as a useful means of education, and I should be greatly disappointed if it resulted in any injury or disaster to our forces from any cause. I have taken a good deal of responsibility in ordering this mobilization, but I am ready to answer for it if only you and those under you use the utmost care to avoid the difficulties which I have pointed out."

I am more than happy to here record the fact that all apprehensions as to the effect of the presence of so large a military force in Texas proved groundless; no disturbances occurred.

From time to time communications were received from Ambassador Wilson, who had returned to Mexico, confirming the view that the massing of American troops in the neighborhood had good effect.

The insurrection continued and resulted in engagements between the regular Mexican troops and the insurgents, and this along the border, so that in several instances bullets from the contending forces struck American citizens engaged in their lawful occupations on American soil.

Proper protests were made against these invasions of American rights to the Mexican authorities.

The presence of a large military and naval force available for prompt action, near the Mexican border, proved to be most fortunate under the somewhat trying conditions presented by this invasion of American rights. Had no movement theretofore taken place, and because of these events it had been necessary then to bring about the mobilization, it must have had sinister significance. On the other hand, the presence of the troops before and at the time of the unfortunate killing and wounding of American citizens at Douglas, made clear that the restraint exercised by our government in regard to this occurrence was not due to a lack of force or power to deal with it promptly and aggressively, but was due to a real desire to use every means possible to avoid direct intervention in the affairs of our neighbor, whose friendship we valued and were most anxious to retain.

The policy and action of this government were based upon an earnest friendliness for the Mexican people as a whole, and it is a matter of gratification to note that this attitude of strict impartiality as to all factions in Mexico and of sincere friendship for the neighboring nation, without regard for party allegiance, has been generally recognized and has resulted in an even closer and more sympathetic understanding between the two republics and a warmer regard one for the other. Action to suppress violence and restore tranquility throughout the Mexican republic was of peculiar interest to this government, in that it concerned the safeguarding of American life and property in that country. On May 25, 1911, President Diaz resigned, Senor de la Barra was chosen provisional president. Elections for president and vice-president were thereafter held throughout the republic, and Senor Francisco I. Madero was formally declared elected on October 15 to the chief magistracy. On November 6 President Madero entered upon the duties of his office.

Honduras and Nicaragua Treaties Proposed.

As to the situation in Central America, I have taken occasion in the past to emphasize most strongly the importance that should be attributed to the consummation of the conventions between the Republics of Nicaragua and of Honduras and this country, and I again earnestly recommend that the necessary advice and consent of the senate be accorded to these treaties, which will make it possible for these Central American republics to enter upon an era of genuine economic national development.

Our relations with the Republic of Panama, peculiarly important, due to mutual obligations and the vast interests created by the canal, have continued in the usual friendly manner, and we have been glad to make appropriate expression of our attitude of sympathetic interest in the endeavors of our neighbor in undertaking the development of the rich resources of the country.

The Chinese Loans.

The past year has been marked in our relations with China by the conclusion of two important international loans, one for the construction of the Hukuang railways, the other for the carrying out of the currency reform to which China was pledged by treaties with the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, of which mention was made in my last annual message.

Knowing the interest of the United States in the reform of Chinese currency, the Chinese government, in the autumn of 1910, sought the assistance of the American government to procure funds with which to accomplish that all-important reform. In the course of the subsequent negotiations there was combined with the proposed currency loan one for certain industrial developments in Manchuria, the two loans aggregating the sum of $50,000,000. While this was originally to be solely an American enterprise, the American government, consistently with its desire to secure a sympathetic and practical co-operation of the great powers toward maintaining the principle of equality of opportunity and the administrative integrity of China, urged the Chinese government to admit to participation in the currency loan the associates of the American group in the Hukuang loan. While of immense importance in itself, the reform contemplated in making this loan is but preliminary to other and more comprehensive fiscal reforms which will be of incalculable benefit to China and foreign interests alike, since they will strengthen the Chinese empire and promote the rapid development of international trade.

When these negotiations were begun, it was understood that a financial adviser was to be employed by China in connection with the reform, and in order that absolute equality in all respects among the lending nations might be scrupulously observed, the American government proposed the nomination of a neutral adviser, which was agreed to by China and the other governments concerned. On September 28, 1911, Doctor Vissering, president of the Dutch Java bank and a financier of wide experience in the Orient, was recommended to the Chinese government for the post of monetary adviser.

Especially important at the present, when the ancient Chinese empire is shaken by civil war incidental to its awakening to the many influences and activity of modernization, are the cooperative policy of good understanding which has been fostered by the international projects referred to above and the general sympathy of view among all the powers interested in the far east.

New Japanese Treaty.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan, signed in 1894, would by a strict interpretation of its provisions have terminated on July 17, 1912. Japan's general treaties with the other powers, however, terminated in 1911, and the Japanese government expressed an earnest desire to conduct the negotiations for a new treaty with the United States simultaneously with its negotiations with the other powers. There were a number of important questions involved in the treaty, including the immigration of laborers, revision of the customs tariff and the right of Americans to hold real estate in Japan. The United States consented to waive all technicalities and to enter at once upon negotiations for a new treaty on the understanding that there should be a continuance throughout the life of the treaty of the same effective measures for the restriction of immigration of laborers to American territory which had been in operation with entire satisfaction to both governments since 1908. The Japanese government accepted this basis of negotiation, and a new treaty was quickly concluded, resulting in a highly satisfactory settlement of the other questions referred to.

A satisfactory adjustment has also ben effected of the question growing out of the annexation of Korea by Japan.

Europe and the Near East.

In Europe and the near east, during the past twelve-month, there has been at times considerable political unrest. The Moroccan question, which for some months was the cause of great anxiety, happily appears to have reached a stage at which it need no longer be regarded with concern. The Ottoman empire was occupied for a period by strife in Albania and is now at war with Italy. In Greece and the Balkan countries the disquieting potentialities of this situation have been more or less felt. Persia has been the scene of a long internal struggle. These conditions have been the cause of uneasiness in European diplomacy, but thus far without direct political concern to the United States.

In the war which unhappily exists between Italy and Turkey this government has no direct political interest, and I took occasion at the suitable time to issue a proclamation of neutrality in that conflict. At the same time all necessary steps have been taken to safeguard the personal interests of American citizens and organizations in so far as affected by the war.

In spite of the attendant economic uncertainties and detriments to commerce, the United States has gained markedly in its commercial standing with certain of the nations of the near east. Turkey, especially, is beginning to come into closer relations with the United States through the new interest of American manufacturers and exporters in the possibilities of those regions, and it is hoped that foundations are being laid for a large and mutually beneficial exchange of commodities between the two countries.

International Conventions and Conferences.

The supplementary protocol to The Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court, mentioned in my last annual message, embodying stipulations providing for an alternative procedure which would remove the constitutional objection to that part of The Hague convention which provides that there may be an appeal to the proposed court from the decisions of national courts, has received the signature of the governments parties to the original convention and has been ratified by the government of the United States, together with the prize court convention.

The deposit of the ratifications with the government of the Netherlands awaits action by the powers on the declaration, signed at London on February 26, 1909, of the rules of international law to be recognized within the meaning of article seven of The Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court.

Fur-Seal Treaty.

The fur-seal controversy, which for nearly twenty-five years has been the source of serious friction between the United States and the powers bordering upon the north Pacific ocean, whose subjects have been permitted to engage in pelagic sealing against the fur-seal herds having their breeding grounds within the jurisdiction of the United States, has at last been satisfactorily adjusted by the conclusion of the North Pacific sealing convention entered into between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia on the seventh of July last. This convention is a conservation measure of very great importance, and if it is carried out in the spirit of reciprocal concession and advantage upon which it is based, there is every reason to believe that not only will it result in preserving the fur-seal herds of the north Pacific ocean and restoring them to their former value for the purposes of commerce, but also that it will afford a permanently satisfactory settlement of a question the only other solution of which seemed to be the total destruction of the fur seals. In another aspect, also, this convention is of importance in that it furnishes an illustration of the feasibility of securing a general international game law for the protection of other mammals of the sea, the preservation of which is of importance to all the nations of the world.

The attention of congress is especially called to the necessity for legislation on the part of the United States for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations assumed under this convention, to which the senate gave its advice and consent on the twenty-fourth day of July last.

International Opium Commission.

In a special message transmitted to the congress on the seventh of January, 1911, in which I concurred in the recommendations made by the secretary of state in regard to certain needful legislation for the control of our interstate and foreign traffic in opium and other menacing drugs, I quoted from my annual message of December 7, 1909, in which I announced that the results of the International Opium commission held at Shanghai in February, 1909, at the invitation of the United States, had been laid before this government; that the report of that commission showed that China was making remarkable progress and admirable efforts toward the eradication of the opium evil; that the interested governments had not permitted their commercial interests to prevent their co-operation in this reform; and, as a result of collateral investigations of the opium question in this country, I recommended that the manufacture, sale and use of opium in the United States should be more rigorously controlled by legislation.

Prior to that time and in continuation of the policy of this government to secure the co-operation of the interested nations, the United States proposed an international opium conference with full powers for the purpose of clothing with the force of international law the resolutions adopted by the above-mentioned commission, together with their essential corollaries. The other powers concerned cordially responded to the proposal of this government, and, I am glad to be able to announce, representatives of all the powers assembled in conference at The Hague on the first of this month.

Since the passage of the opium-exclusion act, more than twenty states have been animated to modify their pharmacy laws and bring them in accord with the spirit of that act, thus stamping out, to a measure, the interstate traffic in opium and other habit-forming drugs. But, although I have urged on the congress the passage of certain measures for federal control of the interstate and foreign traffic in these drugs, no action has yet been taken. In view of the fact that there is now sitting at The Hague so important a conference, which has under review the municipal laws of the different nations for the mitigation of their opium and other allied evils, a conference which will certainly deal with the international aspects of these evils, it seems to me most essential that the congress should take immediate action on the anti-narcotic legislation to which I have already called attention by a special message.

Foreign Trade Relations of the United States.

In my last annual message I referred to the tariff negotiations of the department of state with foreign countries in connection with the application, by a series of proclamations, of the minimum tariff of the United States to importations from the several countries, and I stated that in its general operation, section 2 of the new tariff law had proved a guaranty of continued commercial peace, although there were, unfortunately, instances where foreign governments dealt arbitrarily with American interests within their jurisdiction in a manner injurious and inequitable. During the past year some instances of discriminatory treatment have been removed, but I regret to say that there remain a few cases of differential treatment adverse to the commerce of the United States. While none of these instances now appears to amount to undue discrimination in the sense of section 2 of the tariff law of August 5, 1909, they are all exceptions to that complete degree of equality of tariff treatment that the department of state has consistently sought to obtain for American commerce abroad.

While the double tariff feature of the tariff law of 1909 has been amply justified by the results achieved in removing former and preventing new, undue discriminations against American commerce, it is believed that the time has come for the amendment of this feature of the law in such way as to provide a graduated means of meeting varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce in foreign countries as well as to protect the financial interests abroad of American citizens against arbitrary and injurious treatment on the part of foreign governments through either legislative or administrative measures.

It would also seem desirable that the maximum tariff of the United States should embrace within its purview the free list, which is not the case at the present time, in order that it might have reasonable significance to the governments of those countries from which the importations into the United States are confined virtually to articles on the free list.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, shows great progress in the development of American trade. It was noteworthy as marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries, the valuation being in excess of $2,000,000,000. These exports showed a gain over the preceding year of more than $300,000,000.

There is widespread appreciation expressed by the business interests of the country as regards the practical value of the facilities now offered by the department of state and the department of commerce and labor for the furtherance of American commerce.

Crying Need for American Merchant Marine.

I need hardly reiterate the conviction that there should speedily be built up an American merchant marine. This is necessary to assure favorable transportation facilities to our great ocean-borne commerce as well as to supplement the navy with an adequate reserve of ships and men. It would have the economic advantage of keeping at home part of the vast sums now paid foreign shipping for carrying American goods. All the great commercial nations pay heavy subsidies to their merchant marine, so that it is obvious that without some wise aid from the Congress the United States must lag behind in the matter of merchant marine in its present anomalous position.

Legislation to facilitate the extension of American banks to foreign countries is another matter in which our foreign trade needs assistance.

Improvement of the Foreign Service.

The entire foreign-service organization is being improved and developed with especial regard to the requirements of the commercial interests of the country. The rapid growth of our foreign trade makes it of the utmost importance that governmental agencies through which that trade is to be aided and protected should possess a high degree of efficiency. Not only should the foreign representatives be maintained upon a generous scale in so far as salaries and establishments are concerned, but the selection and advancement of officers should be definitely and permanently regulated by law, so that the service shall not fail to attract men of high character and ability. The experience of the past few years with a partial application of civil service rules to the diplomatic and consular service leaves no doubt in my mind of the wisdom of a wider and more permanent extension of those principles to both branches of the foreign service. The men selected for appointment by means of the existing executive regulations have been of a far higher average of intelligence and ability than the men appointed before the regulations were promulgated.

I therefore again commend to the favorable action of the congress the enactment of a law applying to the diplomatic and consular service the principles embodied in section 1753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in the civil service act of January 16, 1883, and the executive orders of June 27, 1908, and of November 26, 1909. In its consideration of this important subject I desire to recall to the attention of the congress the very favorable report made on the Lowden bill for the improvement of the foreign service by the foreign affairs committee of the house of representatives. Available statistics show the strictness with which the merit system has been applied to the foreign service during recent years and the absolute non-partisan selection of consuls and diplomatic service secretaries who indeed far from being selected with any view to political consideration have actually been chosen to a disproportionate extent from states which would have been unrepresented in the foreign service under the system which it is to be hoped is now permanently obsolete. Some legislation for the perpetuation of the present system of examinations and promotions upon merit and efficiency would be of greatest value to our commercial and international interests.

WM H. TAFT.

Miss Alleen Beaver of Burlington Junction was the guest of Mrs. B. C. Hailey Thursday.

DECEMBER 7, 1911.

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I went to the hospital, and they operated on me, but I got no better. They said medicines would do me no good, and I thought I would have to die.

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DAILY DEMOCRAT FORUM

(Successor to the Maryville Republican)

VOLUME 2. MARYVILLE, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1911. NO. 160.

ARBITRATION TAKES PLACE OF CONFLICT

Powers Won Over to Ways of Peace.

TAFT SEES GREAT PROGRESS

Special Message Discusses Year's Intercourse With Other Countries.

REVIEWS MEXICAN CIVIL WAR

Mobilization of American Troops on Southern Border Explained—Foreign Trade Relations—Need For American Merchant Marine.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Taft today sent to congress a special message on foreign relations. The message follows:

The relations of the United States with other countries have continued during the past twelve months upon a basis of the usual good will and friendly intercourse.

Arbitration.

The year just passed marks an important general movement on the part of the powers for broader arbitration. In the recognition of the manifold benefits to makind in the extension of the policy of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration rather than by war, and in response to a widespread demand for an advance in this direction on the part of the people of the United States and of Great Britain and of France, new arbitration treaties were negotiated last spring with Great Britain and France, the terms of which were designed, as expressed in the preamble of these treaties, to extend the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in our present treaties with those governments. To pave the way for this treaty with the United States, Great Britain negotiated an important modification in its alliance with Japan, and the French government also expedited the negotiations with signal good will. The new treaties have been submitted to the senate and are awaiting its advice and consent to their ratification. All the essentials of these important treaties have long been known, and it is my earnest hope that they will receive prompt and favorable action.

Claim of Alsop & Co. Settled.

I am glad to report that on July 5 last the American claim of Alsop & Co. against the government of Chile was finally disposed of by the decision of his Britannic majesty George V., to whom, as amiable compositeur, the matter had been referred for determination. His majesty made an award of nearly $1,000,000 to the claimants, which was promptly paid by Chile. The settlement of this controversy has happily eliminated from the relations betwen the republic of Chile and the United States the only question which for two decades had given the two foreign offices any serious concern and makes possible the unobstructed development of the relations of friendship which it has been the aim of this government in every possible way to further and cultivate.

Arbitrations.

In further illustration of the practical and beneficent application of the principle of arbitration and the understanding broad spirit of conciliation, I am happy to advert to the part of the United States in facilitating amicable settlement of disputes which menaced the peace between Panama and Costa Rica and between Haiti and the Dominican republic.

Since the date of their independence, Colombia and Costa Rica had been seeking a solution of a boundary dispute, which came as a heritage from Colombia to the new republic of Panama upon its beginning life as an indevendent nation. Although the disputants had submitted this question for decision to the president of France under the terms of an arbitration treaty, the exact interpretation of the provisions of the award rendered had been a matter of serious disagreement between the two countries, both contending for widely different lines even under the terms of the decision. Subsequently and since 1903 this boundary question had been the subject of fruitless diplomatic negotiations between the parties. In January, 1910, at the request of both governments the agents representing them met in conference at the department of state and subsequently concluded a protocol submitting this longpending controversy to the arbitral judgment of the chief justice of the United States, who consented to act in this capacity. A boundary commission, according to the international agreement, has now been appointed, and it is expected that the arguments will shortly proceed and that this longstanding dispute will be honorably and satisfactorily terminated.

Again, a few months ago it appeared that the Dominican republic and Haiti were about to enter upon hostilities because of complications growing out of an acrimonious boundary dispute which the efforts of many years had failed to solve. The government of the United States, by a friendly interposition of good offices, succeeded in prevailing uopn the parties to place their reliance upon some form of pacific settlement. Accordingly, on the friendly suggestion of this government, the two governments empowered commissioners to meet at Washington in conference at the state department in order to arrange the terms of submission to arbitration of the boundary controversy.

Chamizal Arbitration Not Satisfactory.

Our arbitration of the Chamizal boundary question with Mexico was unfortunately abortive, but with the earnest efforts on the part of both governments which its importance commands, it is felt that an early practical adjustment should prove possible.

Mexico.

The recent political events in Mexico received attention from this government because of the exceedingly delicate and difficult situation created along our southern border and the necessity for taking measures properly to safeguard American interests. The government of the United States, in its desire to secure a proper observance and enforcement of the so-called neutrality statutes of the federal government, issued directions to the appropriate officers to exercise a diligent and vigilant regard for the requirements of such rules and laws. Although a condition of actual armed conflict existed, there was no official recognition of belligerency involving the technical neutrality obligations of international law.

On the 6th of March last, in the absence of the secretary of state, I had a personal interview with Mr. Wilson, the ambassador of the United States to Mexico, in which he reported to me that the conditions in Mexico were much more critical than the press dispatches disclosed; that President Diaz was on a volcano of popular uprising; that the small outbreaks which had occurred were only symptomatic of the whole condition; that a very large per cent. of the people were in sympathy with the insurrection; that a general explosion was probable at any time, in which case he feared that the 440,000 or more American residents in Mexico might be assailed, and that the very large American investments might be injured or destroyed.

After a conference with the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, I thought it wise to assemble an army division of full strength at San Antonio, Tex., a brigade of three regiments at Galveston, a brigade of infantry in the Los Angeles district of Southern California, together with a squadron of battleships and cruisers and transports at Galveston, and a small squadron of ships at San Diego. At the same time, through our representative at the City of Mexico, I expressed to President Diaz the hope that no apprehensions might result from unfounded conjectures as to these military maneuvers, and assured him that they had no significance which should cause concern to his government.

The mobilization was effected with great promptness, and on the 15th of March, through the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, in a letter addressed to the chief of staff, I issued the following instructions:

"It seems my duty as commander in chief to place troops in sufficient number where, if Congress shall direct that they enter Mexico to save American lives and property, an effective movement may be promptly made. Meantime, the movement of the troops to Texas and elsewhere near the boundary, accompanied with sincere assurances of the utmost goodwill toward the present Mexican government and with larger and more frequent patrols along the border to prevent insurrectionary expeditions from American soil, will hold up the hands of the existing government and will have a healthy moral effect to prevent attacks upon Americans and their property in any subsequent general internecine strife. Again, the sudden mobilization of a division of troops has been a great test of our army and full of useful instruction, while the maneuvers that are thus made possible can occupy the troops and their officers to great advantage.

"The assumption by the press that I contemplate intervention on Mexican soil to protect American lives or property is of course gratuitous, because I seriously doubt whether I have such authority under any circumstances, and if I had I would not exercise it without express congressional approval. My determined purpose, however, is to be in a position so that when danger to American lives and property in Mexico threatens and the existing government is rendered helpless by the insurrection, I can promptly execute congressional orders to protect them, with effect.

"Meantime, I send you this letter, through the secretary, to call your attention to some things in connection with the presence of the division in the southwest which have doubtless occurred to you, but which I wish to emphasize.

"In the first place, I want to make the mobilization a first-class training for the army, and I wish you would give your time and that of the war college to advising and carrying out maneuvers of a useful character, and plan to continue to do this during the next three months. By that time we may expect that either Ambassador Wilson's fears will have been realized and chaos and its consequences have ensued, or that the present govern-

(Continued on page 4.)

ARE RUSHING HOGS IN

PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA CAUSING FARMERS TO MARKET THEM.

FOOD INSPECTION STRICT

Government Spends Three Millions of Dollars Annually to Prevent Sale of Unmarketable Animals.

On Wednesday 21,000 hogs were marketed at the Kansas City stock yards, more than double the number received on the corresponding day last year. One reason for this is on account of the prevalence of hog cholera in many sections of the country. In Nodaway county there are several cases of hog cholera. The Kansas City Times, in speaking of the farmers rushing hogs to market, says:

Twenty-one thousand hogs were marketed at the Kansas City stock yards yesterday. The big increase in supplies is partly due to the stimulus given to hog raising by the abnormally high prices prevailing in 1910, but another reason for the liberal supplies is the prevalence of hog cholera in many sections of the country. Therefore many farmers are shipping sick hogs and pigs, or animals which have been exposed to disease.

Is there any danger that the meat of these sick animals will find its way to the butcher shops? The packers and the government inspectors say that the public is in no more danger of getting bad meat now than in times when there is only a normal amount of sickness. Government inspection, it is declared, thoroughly protects the public.

In Kansas City two hundred men are employed by the United States government to inspect live stock from the time it enters the public stock yards to the time it is sent from the packing houses as dressed meats. In the various packing houses of Kansas City, where the live stock is killed, there are sixty-five graduate veterinary doctors, who examine each animal killed. By easily detected evidence they can tell whether there is anything wrong. If anything appears wrong in the first inspection, of sufficient character, the entire carcass of the animal is sent to the "tank," meaning that the animal is made into soap grease or fertilizer. If the first inspection discloses only suspicion the animal is sent to the room of "suspects," and there subjected to a microscopic examination. If it passes the tests there it is suitable for meat; if not, it, too, is sent to the "tank."

Another force of sixty-eight men, not graduate veterinarians, keep watch of the meat when in the finished stages, and provide the last inspection. They stamp the good meats with a government stamp, marked "U. S. Inspected" and the date. The two former classes have about forty assistants, and at the public stock yards there are additional forces to look after ante-mortem inspection.

A manager of one of the big packing houses recently said: "I have no more control over an animal from the time it goes to the killing shed until it enters the chillroom as finished product, or comes from the tank in grease or fertilizer, than a man in Australia. The government inspectors say absolutely what meats of this company are fit for use and what are not."

The government maintains the cost of the inspection. Condemned animals are a loss to the killers, except when they bought the animal subject to post mortem inspection.

The United States government spends three million dollars annually inspecting animals and meats in 919 establishments and 237 cities. Last year more than forty-nine million animals were inspected, of which about 2 per cent were condemned either before or after killing.

Total regular and special appropriations for the agricultural department for the fiscal year were over twenty-one and a half million dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. McMillan of Pickering came to Maryville Thursday morning in their car.

BOOKS OF ALL KINDS

Christmas Gift Books, Books for boys, Books for girls, Books for father and mother.

Books for the whole family.

HOTCHKIN'S VARIETY STORE

106 South Main St.

Maryville, Mo.

News of Society and Womens' Clubs

Wednesday Evening Dinner.

Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Dean entertained with a dinner Wednesday evening Professor and Mrs. Ira Richardson and Miss Birde Shelton.

P. E. O. With Miss Evans.

The P. E. O. chapter will meet Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with Miss Mary Q. Evans, instead of Mrs. C. C. Corwin, as announced in the year book. Subject, "Germany."

Aid Society Meeting.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church, South, will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Henry Stapler Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Stapler's home is opposite the First Baptist church, corner of Jenkins and Market streets.

Guests at Burlington Junction.

Mrs. J. H. VanHorn and daughter, Miss Ola VanHorn of Rock Island, Ill., and her little granddaughter of St. Joseph, who are her guests, went to Burlington Junction Thursday morning and were all-day guests of Rev. and Mrs. Snider of the Christian church of that place.

I X L Embroidery Club.

Mrs. Walter Mutz was hostess to the I X L Embroidery club Wednesday afternoon. The instructor for the afternoon was absent on account of sickness, so the afternoon was spent in a social way, and the hostess served an elegant luncheon. There were two visitors, Mrs. Charles Wells of Pryor, Okla., who came as the guest of her mother-in-law, Mrs. W. R. Wells, and Mrs. Guy Mutz, daughter-in-law of the hostess. The members of the club present were Mrs. W. R. Wells, Mrs. Cooper Gooden, Mrs. Preston Seafers, Mrs. Ernest Welborn, Mrs. Robinson Craven, Mrs. Anna Stauble, Mrs. Stella Epperson, Mrs. A. J. Anderson, Mrs. G. A. Pickens, Mrs. Walter Mutz, Mrs. O. W. Swinford, Mrs. David Mitchell.

Christian Ladies' Bazaar.

The Christmas bazaar by the ladies of the First Christian church opened in the church parlors Thursday forenoon, and by early afternoon the offerings in every department for the day had had a large sale, and each department will have to be thoroughly replenished for Friday's sale. The embroidery, crochet, comfort and apron departments are fine, for the exhibits are both beautiful and serviceable, and this special mention is not in disparagement of any other department of the bazaar. Mrs. B. C. Halley has some beautiful pieces of hand-painted china and pastel painting on display, and a tapa cloth table cover made from the barks of trees in the Samoan islands is attracting interested attention. The table cover is the property of Mrs. Howard McCommon, her son, Lieutenant Frank McCommon, having secured it for her while on his 'round the world cruise with Admiral Bob Evans. It is colored in designs by the juices of berries from the forests in which the fiber was secured for making the cover.

The chicken pie dinner served by the ladies was a big success. They will serve supper Thursday evening and dinner and supper on Friday.

Guest From Blandinsville.

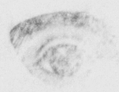
Mrs. Mary Mizener of Blandinsville, Ill., arrived in Maryville Thursday afternoon and is the guest of her cousin, Mr. A. J. Anderson, and family of Grand avenue.

House Destroyed by Fire.

The home of I. C. Roelofson, who lives on a farm four and a half miles north of Barnard, was totally destroyed by fire Thursday morning about 10 o'clock. The cause of the fire was a defective flue. Nearly all of the household goods were saved. Mr. Roelofson on Wednesday had a big stock sale at his farm. He is a brother of J. F. Roelofson of this city.

Left for Florida.

Col. Tom Hughes left Thursday morning for Punta Gorda, Fla., where he will spend the winter months. E. D Orear will join Col. Hughes about the first of the year. The two men spent last winter in that country and had many tales to relate when they returned home last spring.



DO YOU NEED GLASSES?

Eyes Tested Free

Glasses Accurately Fitted by expert Optician. Repairs Promptly Executed at CRANE'S.

BAZAAR SUPPER

The ladies of the Christian Church Bazaar will serve Hot Biscuits and Soup with the supper Thursday evening. Price 25 cents.

HE WAS AN OLDTIMER

UNCLE SOL NEUMEYER VISITS OLD FRIENDS AT HOPKINS.

SAW FIRST HOUSE BUILT

He Came to the Hopkins Vicinity When There Was No Town and Blue Stem Stood Six Feet.

Uncle Sol Neumeyer, who came to this country before there was a Hopkins, and who has been here from Burwell, Neb., for a couple of weeks, talks very entertainingly of early days in this section, says this week's Hopkins Journal.

He arrived in this part of God's out of doors away back in 1856, when the blue stem stood six or seven feet high where Hopkins is now located, and it was no unusual sight for him to see the deer leaping through the tall grass, as game of all kinds here was then plentiful.

When he first came here, Mr. Neumeyer stopped for a couple of weeks on the Mowery branch, on the land now known as the Washburn place. He was taken sick and remained there for a couple of weeks, when Uncle Dan Thompson, who had recently come here from Texas, conveyed him on the back of an old dun pony to the home of John C. McMaster, north of where Hopkins now stands.

Bedford was then a magnificent city of some fifteen or twenty inhabitants, and contained four houses.

Among the inhabitants was a doctor, who charged Uncle Sol $15 for prescribing and sending him down a Bible medicine, so those who now kick on doctor bills can see that they get off easier now than people did back in the fifties and sixties.

Mr. Neumeyer was married July 28, 1859, to Amanda N. Morris, who is still living, and John McMaster, another well known pioneer, who has now passed to his reward, was married two months later to Sarah Ann Thompson, who survives him.

Rev. Herbert, father of Chet Herbert, of Hopkins, was the officiating clergyman at the Neumeyer wedding.

Jacob Spiedel is among the old settlers Uncle Sol called our attention to. He came here in 1855 and entered land from the government, paying 25 per cent for money with which to make his first payments.

Besides farming, Mr. Speidel operated a tan yard, and was patronized by the settlers for miles around. He died here some years ago.

The land he entered now composes the fine farms owned by Mrs. Anna Keith and A. J. Gordon, Mrs. Keith and Mrs. Gordon, as most of our readers know, being daughters of Mr. Spiedel.

John Y. Morris, a brother-in-law of Mr. Neumeyer, entered the second piece of land in Taylor county, the farm now known as the Noble McMaster place.

Although Mr. Neumeyer is now 77 years old, he is still very spry and can dance a jig as lively as many much younger men.

He gave a big Thanksgiving dinner to a number of his friends this year at his farm, north of Hopkins. The bill of fare consisted of two 20-pound turkeys with the usual trimmings, and those who were privileged to enjoy the dinner are still bragging about it, declaring they never sat down to a meal that would equal it.

Mr. Neumeyer told us Saturday that he well remembered the first house built in Hopkins by Thomas Gladman, and of other interesting incidents that we cannot make as interesting on paper as to hear uncle describe them in his own unique manner.

COURT ADJOURNED.

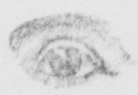
Will Be in Regular Session Again on January 2, When Many Matters Will Be Taken Up.

The county court adjourned Wednesday evening, after a three days' session, to Monday, January 2. Bills were allowed Wednesday, this being the principal work of the court on that day.

Had Guests From Clyde.

Mrs. Ruth McQuinn of Clyde, who has been the guest of Miss Katherine Haegen, returned to her home Thursday morning.

DR. FINN



...fits eyes with glasses only. I...give you 5,000 references in Maryville and Nodaway county ...your neighbors about Finn glasses that make weak eyes strong.

W. B. FINN.

BURIAL TOOK PLACE AT HOLDEN.

Rev. George E. Dew Died at His Home in Ohio Saturday Night.

The Kansas City Star of Wednesday contains notice of the burial service at Holden, Mo., December 6, of the Rev. George E. Dew of Wausseon, O., whose death occurred December 2 at his home in Wausseon. He had been a minister in the Christian church for forty years and held pastorates in Missouri at Maryville, Kirksville, Moberly, Hopkins, Burlington Junction, Plattsburg, Cameron, Bethany, Albany, Fairfax, Weston, Savannah, St. Joseph, Neosho and Holden, and in Kansas at Hiawatha and Norton.

STATE SERVES BRIEF.

In Rasco Case Wednesday on the Attorneys for the Defense.

The state's brief in the Rasco case, which comes up before the supreme court on Tuesday, January 2, was served on the attorneys for the defense Wednesday. The state had fifteen days before the hearing of the case in which to serve their brief.

Attorney Ellis G. Cook, one of the attorneys for the defense, when asked if he had any remarks to make on the brief, said:

"It is a nice bound book."

The attorneys for the defense were in conference Wednesday night looking over the state's brief.

TO MEET IN ST. JOSEPH.

Standard Poland-China Annual Meeting in That City on January 3.

The Standard Poland-China Record association will hold its next annual meeting in South St. Joseph, at the Exchange building, the first Wednesday in January, or on January 3. After the meeting there will be a banquet at the Transit house in that city.

Secretary George F. Woodworth, W. O. Garrett, president of the executive board, and many others from Maryville will attend the meeting. After the meeting the board of directors will come to Maryville and elect officers of the board.

MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUED.

One Taken Out Thursday, Being the First One in Nine Days.

Recorder Wray issued a marriage license Thursday to Frank H. Walkinshaw and Miss Bertha E. Wright of Blanchard, Ia. This was the first marriage license issued since November 29.

Visiting in the City.

T. B. Gill of Sheridan, Wyo., arrived in Maryville Thursday morning from Chicago, where he has been attending the international stock show. Mr. Gill is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. E. O'Neal.

Graham People in Town.

A party composed of J. A. Kavanaugh, Luther Eckles, Carl Snyder, Will Taylor and Mrs. Fay Thornton, all of Graham, came to Maryville Thursday in Mr. Kavanaugh's automobile.

192 Enrolled.

Up to Thursday noon 192 had registered for the winter term of the Normal. The enrollment will pass the 200 mark by the last of the week.

Hospital at Hopkins.

According to the Journal, there is some talk of a hospital at Hopkins. Nothing has been done, however, on the matter, as it is only in the talking stage.

Left for Ohio.

Mrs. S. A. Labold of Cincinnati, O., who has been a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. C. Corwin, left for her home Thursday. Their mother, Mrs. E. A. Jaynes, who has been ill at Mrs. Corwin's home, is some better.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Devore and daughter, Mrs. Clifton Carnagey, of near Orrsburg were city visitors Thursday.

MAY LOSE SALOONS

EVEN IF LOCAL OPTION IS DEFEATED THERE IS A CHANCE.

RECENT COURT DECISION

Kansas City Court of Appeals Has Opened Road for Action Should the Election Go "Wet."

In case Maryville should go wet in the election to be held on January 5, it might be that she will be without saloons on account of a recent decision of the Kansas City court of appeals, which says it is within the discretion of the county court of the county to refuse a saloon or pool hall license even if there are enough signers on the petition, and the petition is in proper form. The decisions says that neither are useful occupations.

What effect this decision will have on the county court of this county is not known now, but probably pressure will be brought to bear on them against the issuance of licenses to saloons here, if the city should go wet in the election. The saloon licenses here do not expire until February.

Undoubtedly the local option workers will present this view of the question to the county court at the time when licenses are to be issued to the saloons.

RETURNED FROM JEFF. CITY.

Sheriff Tilson and Prosecuting Attorney Wright Back From Trip to Capital City.

Sheriff W. R. Tilson and Prosecuting Attorney G. P. Wright returned Wednesday evening from Jefferson City, where Sheriff Tilson went to take three prisoners, Bragg, Wilson and Gray, to the penitentiary. Mr. Wright, while in that city, conferred with the attorney general in regard to the Rasco case, which comes up for hearing January 2, before the supreme court.

CITY WATER IS ALL RIGHT.

So Says the Physicians—Filters Have Been Cleaned, But the Water is Muddy.

Many complaints are being made about the condition of the city water. One physician, in talking about it Thursday, said that the water was all right for drinking purposes, only that it was a little muddy. He said this was due to the company cleaning out the filters.

Here From Kansas City.

Mrs. Zoe Clark of Kansas City arrived in Maryville Thursday for a few days' visit with her mother, Mrs. Eliza Updegraff, and her son, Linwood Clark, who makes his home with Mrs. Updegraff while attending school in this city.

Will Visit Her Parents.

Mrs. James Donnelly of Conception was in Maryville Thursday. She left Thursday night on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ford of Creston, Ia.

Miss Merl Anthony returned Thursday from a week's visit in St. Joseph with her aunt, Mrs. Tunis Cordill.

Mrs. L. D. Jordan, Mrs. James Bagby and her daughter, Mrs. Gladys Iddings, of Skidmore, were among the Christmas shoppers in Maryville Thursday.

Christmas picture frames. Give orders early, at Crane's.

The Weather

Unsettled weather with local rain tonight or Friday.

MARCELL'S Advertisement

Next to a visit to the home folks is a good photograph, "a speaking likeness," the kind you get at MARCELL'S.

Do it now.

GOOD PICTURES FOR THE HOME

Add that satisfaction, elegance and refinement that time does not efface. Give thought to what you need in our line, have them taken today and be ready for CHRISTMAS.

A fine line of ready-made frames designed especially for Holiday Gifts.

CROW, The Photographer

Acropolis Canned Fruits and Vegetables

This name on the outside of a package insures the very best inside. Not as cheap as trashy stuff but more ...money. Watch our Window Refrigerator...

...INK & CO., Good Clean Things to Eat

The Democrat-Forum
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Entered as second-class matter June 4, 1910, at the postoffice at Maryville, Mo., under the act of March 3, 1879

PUBLISHED BY
Maryville Publishing Company
(Incorporated.)

W. C. VANCLEVE.. } .....EDITORS
JAMES TODD..... }
M. S. DEMOTTE, SUPERINTENDENT

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Delivered in Maryville by carrier at 10c cents per week.

Largest Circulation in Nodaway County

"BETWEEN TWO STATIONS."

In the authorized interview with Mr. Taft in the Outlook the president confesses that if he were to make the Winona speech over again he would express himself differently.

"I dictated that speech to a stenographer on the cars between two stations and glanced through it only enough to straighten its grammar. It was sent out by the press with correspondingly little ceremony, so that the papers received it in all sorts of shapes. If I had prepared it two or three weeks before and revised it deliberately, as I ought to have done, I should have clarified several passages. And particularly I should have changed the sentence where I proclaim the Payne tariff act the best ever passed."

"Between two stations"—in that pathetic admission Mr. Taft reveals the fatal weakness of his administration. Honest, frank, sympathetic, well-meaning, he has blundered along tactlessly, even stupidly, doing the work of government from day to day without foresight and without weighing consequences. Ever since entering the white house he has led a sort of happy-go-lucky existence. It was not enough that a good part of his official life should be spent on wheels; important acts that were to determine the future of his administration and his party were impoverished between stops.

It was "between two stations" that Mr. Taft composed the fatal Winona speech that still plagues him. He dictated it in haste and repented it at leisure.

It was "between two stations" that Mr. Taft involved himself hopelessly in the Ballinger affair. The antedating of official papers and the suppression of evidence discredited his administration and shook public confidence beyond repair.

It was "between two stations" that Mr. Taft mobilized the army and ordered it to the Mexican border. He is quoted in the Outlook as saying: "The whole thing was done between two days. Congress was in recess and Knox was out of town. I had no one to consult with on foreign affairs." If he had made at the time such an explanation of the move as he now offers it would have had a reassuring effect upon the public mind. Instead there were only mystery and conflicting rumors. The pretext of "military maneuvers" was too thin to fool anybody in the circumstances it was absurd.

It was "between two stations" that Mr. Taft, according to his private secretary, Mr. Norton, offered to square the insurgent Republicans in congress with patronage after withholding it from them when they opposed him.

It was "between two stations" that Mr. Taft permitted Attorney General Wickersham to lend his aid to the conspiracy to remove Dr. Wiley. As he says of the Winona speech, "Had I known as much then as I do now, I should have realized that there are some things one cannot leave to be taken for granted."

That a president of long judicial training should have fallen into habits so improvident during his brief stay in the white house makes Mr. Taft's case the more pitiful. An ordinary sense of prudence should have guarded him against the errors he committed in his haste "between two stations." A fuller sense of responsibility should have restrained him on more occasions than that of the unfortunate Winona speech from acting without deliberation.

In his loss of popularity, in his political decline, Mr. Taft is paying the cost of trying to run the government as an impromptu affair "between two stations."—New York World.

If Dreams Came True.

If dreams came true
What should we do?
Well, I, for one
Would have some fun,
And do small hurt
Parading in my undershirt.

And now and then
I'd startle men
By twirling high
Up in the sky
In pleasant weather,
A-kicking my two heels together.

Then possibly
You'd see poor me
Stand on my toes
On some one's nose
And there recite
The "Curfew shall not ring tonight."

And there's no doubt
Some evening out
You'd see me stir
Some theater,
By going there
Arrayed in my pajamas fair.
Upon the whole, 'twixt me and you,
'Tis well our dreams don't all come true!

—Harper's Weekly.

Won Many Prizes.

M. O. Thompson of Burlington Junction has an ad in the paper of pure bred seed corn for sale. Mr. Thompson has won many prizes this year in the corn shows, winning premiums in the corn contest conducted by the Alderman Dry Goods company and Field-Lippman company during the street fair. His corn has been on exhibition at twenty-one shows, winning seven sweepstakes prizes, nine first prizes, five second prizes and two third prizes.

Returned to Grand Island.

Mrs. W. L. Madden of Grand Island, Neb., who has been spending the past six weeks in Maryville with her brothers, G. B. and O. L. Holmes and their families, and with her sister, Mrs. Will A. Burris, near Graham, left for her home Thursday morning.

Mrs. E. W. Lyon returned to her home, near Arkoe, Thursday morning from a several days' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Swinford.

DON'T HAVE GRAY HAIR.

A Few Applications of Simple Remedy Restores the Natural Color.

"Pull out one gray hair and a dozen will take its place" is an old saying, which is, to a great extent, true, if no steps are taken to stop the cause. When gray hairs appear it is a sign that nature needs assistance. It is nature's call for help. Gray hair, dull, lifeless hair, or hair that is falling out, is not necessarily a sign of advancing age, for there are thousands of elderly people with perfect heads of hair without a single streak of gray.

When gray hairs come, or when the hair seems to be lifeless or dead, some good, reliable hair restoring treatment should be resorted to at once. Specialists say that one of the best preparations to use is the old-fashioned "sage tea" which our grandparents used. The best preparation of this kind is Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy, a preparation of domestic sage and sulphur, scientifically compounded with later discovered hair tonics and stimulants, the whole mixture being carefully balanced and tested by experts.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is clean and wholesome and perfectly harmless. It refreshes dry, parched hair, removes dandruff and gradually restores faded or gray hair to its natural color.

Don't delay another minute. Start using Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur at once and see what a difference a few days' treatment will make in your hair.

This preparation is offered to the public at fifty cents a bottle, and is recommended and sold by all druggists. Special agents, Koch Pharmacy.

CALL FOR THE SHORT COURSE.

An Open Letter to the Progressive Young Men of Missouri.

On January 3, 1912, the second term of the two-year winter course in agriculture at the University of Missouri will commence. This is the big term of the year. All the best things that the winter course has to offer will be given in this term of seven weeks. The great college show herd will have completed its successful season at the leading stock shows, and will be put to regular service in the class room. Students who enter on January 3 will have an opportunity to handle and judge these fine cattle.

The new poultry department will be stocked up with fine fowls of the leading breeds, together with a full line of poultry appliances. For the first time in the history of the university its students will have an opportunity to study poultry methods by actually handling the various classes of farm fowls. During the second week of January the farmers' short course will be held. This will offer an opportunity for short course students to hear some of the leading agricultural authorities of the present time discuss questions that are vital to all farmers.

Two hundred men are now pursuing the studies of the short course. The college of agriculture will be able to succesfully care for twice that number during the second term. Every hustling young man of Missouri should esteem it a privilege to be able to join the crowd who will become students in the short course at the Missouri Agricultural college on January 3, 1912.

For information write to the college of agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Missouri Team Leads American Colleges.

At the intercollegiate stock judging contest held at Chicago, in connection with the 1911 international live stock exposition, the Missouri team led all teams from the United States by a margin of 175 points. Two Canadian colleges were successful in rolling up higher scores than that made by Missouri. Following the notable victory of last year, in which the team representing the Missouri agricultural college swept the boards by the highest score ever made at any previous international, this announcement of a second victory in fair competition with her sister states will please every loyal Missourian.

Not only did Missouri lead all American colleges, but she presented in H. F. Williams, the student who made the highest individual score of any man in the entire contest. The "show me" boys stood first on cattle, fourth on horses and fifth on sheep and hogs. The Iowa college landed in fifth position, with Kansas ranking four places lower. Seven colleges of the United States and three from Canadian provinces entered the contest.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Curtin of Clyde were in Maryville Wednesday evening, returning home from a visit at Creston, Ia., with Mr. Curtin's aunt, Mrs. Matheny. They visited over night in Maryville with Mr. Curtin's grandmother, Mrs. E. S. Cooper.

Mrs. A. E. Reeder of Hopkins was shopping in Maryville Thursday.

Miss Millie Kester and Mrs. O. F. Wilson of Burlington Junction were business visitors in Maryville Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Jones and family left Wednesday for a few days' visit in Quitman with Mrs. Jones' sister, Mrs. Hattie Gladfelter.

Mrs. Edward Otis and her mother, Mrs. Hinton Davis, went to St. Joseph Thursday morning to visit their sister and daughter, Mrs. J. H. Rissel. Mrs. Davis will spend the rest of the winter with her daughter in St. Joseph and her son, Harry Davis, in Kansas City.

NOTICE

In accordance with a petition of the citizens therefor, and presented to the board of aldermen on December 1, 1911, it is hereby ordered by the board of aldermen that the provisions of ordinance No. 282, of the city of Maryville, Mo., providing for a uniform and systematic plan for house numbering in the city of Maryville, Mo., be put into effect and be enforced. It is hereby ordered that Mr. John Spickerman be and he is hereby given permission to make all such necessary arrangements to put the plan and system as contained in the said ordinance No. 282 into effect, and to enforce the same.

Said ordinance No. 282 may be found on page 362 of book 8, city ordinance record.

Under the present plan and system it is very inconvenient for mail carriers, merchants and the fire and police department to find houses as now numbered.

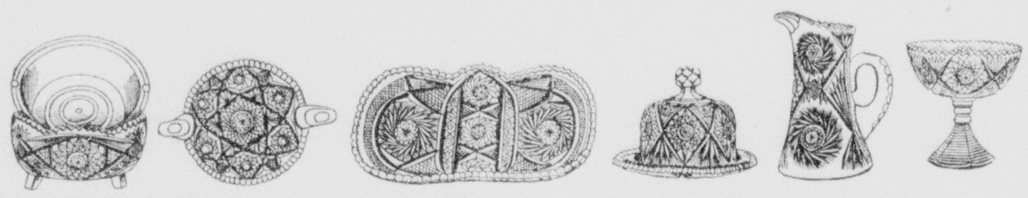
It is the desire of the city to have such a system as may be readily understood by all persons concerned, and that the same shall be permanent. I therefore order that this ordinance be strictly adhered to.

A. S. ROBEY, Mayor.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

FOR SALE.
Choice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, $1.00 each. Also pure bred Embden geese. Prices reasonable.
MRS. G. M. MCNEILL,
Graham, Mo.

Alderman Dry Goods Co.
114-116-118 WEST THIRD STREET ✣ ✣ ✣ MARYVILLE MO.



An Extraordinary Sale of FINE CUT GLASS

Be Waiting Tomorrow Morning to Secure the Best Choice of these $4.50 to $15 values for } $3.95

Tomorrow is the first day of this big sale of fine Cut Glass—the biggest and most complete event of its kind ever held in Nodaway County. A special purchase of more than 200 pieces from one of the largest dealers brought these pieces to sell at the lowest price we have ever known good Cut Glass to sell for.

A few of the pieces are illustrated. The showing embraces Punch Bowls, Candelabra, Jugs, Bowls, Mayonnaise Dish and Plates, 10, 12 and 14-inch Vases, Decanters, Water Bottles, Covered Butters, Covered Cheese Dishes, Comports, Celery Dishes, Plateaux, Sugars and Creams, Fern Dishes and other useful and ornamental pieces.

Each piece of this glass is perfect. The cuttings are exceptionally deep, brilliant and beautiful. If you are a judge of Cut Glass you will know what wonderful values these are.

Not a piece worth less than $4.50 and from that to $15.00. On sale in the morning at the one price of..... **$3.95**

For this sale the Cut Glass will be moved to the Millinery Section so that we shall have enough room to properly display the large assortment. On account of the extremely low price and the difficulty in delivering Cut Glass safely we urge you to take your purchases with you if possible. None of this glass will be sent on memorandum.

Sale Starts Tomorrow Morning at 8 o'Clock Sharp

Todays Markets

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—5,000. Market strong. Estimate tomorrow, 2,000.

Hogs—28,000. Market strong to 5c higher; top, $6.35. Estimate tomorrow, 23,000.

Sheep—18,000. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—2,500. Market strong.

Hogs—15,000. Market strong to 5c higher; top, $6.25.

Sheep—3,000. Market steady.

ST. JOSEPH.

Cattle—1,500. Market strong.

Hogs—11,000. Market strong to 5c higher; top, $6.25.

Sheep—1,500. Market steady.

St. Louis Live Stock Market

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 6—Cattle receipts, 4,000. The steer trade opened 10@15c lower, but closed fully steady. There was no change in butcher stock. The cattle trade maintains a steady basis with last Friday. Outlook fair for the following week.

Hog receipts, 17,500. The trade dull and 10c lower; top, $6.17½.

Sheep receipts, 3,000. Market steady today and with last Wednesday. We topped the market today with lambs at $5.85 and sheep at $3.35. Prospects fair for good fat sheep and lambs.

National Live Stock Commission Co.

Miss Anna Walker of Burlington Junction came to Maryville Thursday to be a guest at the home of her brother, Edward M. Walker, and family, north of Maryville, until Friday evening.

A FAIR OFFER.

Your Money Back if You're Not Satisfied.

We pay for all the medicine used during the trial, if our remedy fails to completely relieve you of constipation. We take all the risk. You are not obligated to us in any way whatever, if you accept our offer. That's a mighty broad statement, but we mean every word of it. Could anything be more fair for you?

A most scientific, common-sense treatment is Rexall Orderlies, which are eaten like candy. Their active principle is a recent scientific discovery that is odorless, colorless, and tasteless; very pronounced, yet gentle and pleasant in action, and particularly agreeable in every way. They do not cause diarrhoea, nausea, flatulence, griping, or any inconvenience whatever. Rexall Orderlies are particularly good for children, aged and delicate persons.

If you suffer from chronic or habitual constipation, or the associate or dependent chronic ailments, we urge you to try Rexall Orderlies at our risk. Remember, you can get them only at our store. 12 tablets 10 cents; 36 tablets 25 cents; 80 tablets 50 cents. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store. The Orear-Henry Drug Co., 113 North Main Street.

Recently Home From Canada.

Mrs. Ellen Fannon and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. H. Fannon, of Barnard, were among Maryville's business visitors Wednesday. Mrs. Ellen Fannon returned two weeks ago from Mackaroff, Manitoba, Canada, where she had been since last February with her daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Walker. Her youngest daughter, Miss Beulah, who accompanied her, remained for a longer stay. Mrs. Fannon is well pleased with the portion of Canada in which her son-in-law has located. He has 300 acres of land within a short distance of Mackaroff, and the railroad is within a quarter of a mile of his farm. Mackaroff is 250 miles northwest of Winnipeg. The country is very rich and productive in grains, vegetables and some fruits. Mrs. Fannon brought a turnip home with her that weighs twenty-one pounds. The wild flowers of that country are beautiful beyond description, she says.

SEED CORN FOR SALE—The supply of good seed corn is short and it ought to be sold at $3.00 or $4.00 per bushel, but I am going to stick to the same old price of $2.00 and $2.25 per bushel. I haven't much, but what I have is good. Cornplanter or Boone County White and Ried's Yellow Dent until March 1st. M. C. Thompson, Burlington Junction, Mo.

Newt Green and Mr. and Mrs. Lon Fine of Pickering were in the city Thursday.

WANTS

Advertisements are inserted in this column at the rate of three lines (18 words) three days for 25 cents. For ads larger than three lines one cent extra will be charged for each word in excess of 18. Cash must accompany order for these small amounts.

FOR SALE—Large fireproof safe, cheap. Charles Hyslop. 10-tf

$400.00 TO LOAN—Abstracts of title, loans and insurance. R. L. McDougal.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, two blocks from square. Inquire here. 4-tf

FOR RENT—6-room house, city water. Inquire Dr. J. C. Allender. 5-7

BOARD AND ROOM—For two young men. Reasonable rates, close in. Inquire 203 East First street. 6-8

"For Sale," "For Rent" and "Rooms or Rent" cards at this office, only 10 cents each.

TO RENT—Two nice furnished rooms, with or without light housekeeping. 704 East First street. Bell phone 425. 5-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished house, five or seven rooms, Jan. 1. Paved street, close in, electric lights, water and bath. Small family only. References required. Enquire this office. 27-tf

INSURE with Hyslop. Fire tornado (farm or city), plate glass, automobile liability, accident or damage health. Contract and court bonds promptly executed.

WANTED—To buy five tons of old rags, also all kinds of old metals and rubber. Call or phone us and we will call and get them. Anthony's second-hand store, 207 West Third street. Phone, Hanamo 258 Red.

FOR SALE—Pair of brood mares in foal to Shire horse, weight 2,800 lbs, brown and black, coming 8 years old; regular breeders; colts to show the goods. J. R. Dowden, phone 1-15, Maryville. 22-tf

CLOVER HAY FOR SALE—About fifty tons; can be fed to cattle on the premises if desired, or will sell all or part by the stack. The meadow, 160 acres, is seven miles north of Maryville. Enquire of J. S. Keffer, resides half mile southeast of land. This 160 acres is for rent for next season pasture. Well fenced, good water. The Sisson Loan and Title Co., Maryville, Mo. tf

FOR SALE—A 5-acre tract of land within two miles of the court house. A 4-room house (large rooms), good barn, improvements nearly new, good wells. Not a foot of waste land on the tract. All well fenced, some fruit. Enquire of Otis & Hooker. tf

ROOM FOR RENT—Large furnished room, heated, for gentleman. Inquire Mrs. Staples' millinery store. 7-9

CENTRAL AUCTION SCHOOL
CAPT. E. S. COOK, PRES. MARYVILLE, MO.
AUCTIONEERS
Make big money. We train you in 5 weeks. We employ ten leading auctioneers. New term Jan. 2. Write for literature.

Did it Ever Occur to You

That There are Two Parts to Every Purchase What You Expect and What You Get.

When you trade at our store you get what you expect. If you don't, tell us and we will do the rest. We are cutting prices on all

Heavy Overcoats, Suits, Underwear, Work Clothes, Caps

And in fact on almost everything in our store. We have the finest stocks of Gents' Christmas Goods in Maryville. You are invited to inspect them. We will be pleased to show them any time. Trade at our store; it pays to trade with men you know.

M. NUSBAUM
THE RELIABLE CLOTHIER

Christmas Suggestions

SELECTING gifts for "Mere Man" is not the easiest duty for a woman to perform—it's rather hard to turn feminine tastes in a masculine direction. And so this store, catering as it does exclusively to men and their preferences, becomes the logical shopping place. It's easy for a woman to select gifts here. Any man will be pleased with her selection, for everything we show makes a sensible, practical and correct present. No matter how much or how little you intend spending, we've something very appropriate.

Fancy Vests, House Coats, Gloves, Mittens, Mufflers, Pearl Trimmed Combination Suspender and Garter Sets, Handkerchiefs, Collar Bags, Leather Grips and Suit Cases, Ties, Belts, Jewelry, Cluett Shirts, Stetson Hats, Fur Caps, Sweaters—any of the above gifts are useful and always appreciated.

Corwin-Murrin Clo. Co.

Reduce Your Food Bill at This Great
FRIDAY BARGAIN SALE
Townsend's Cash Store

Scott County brand of CANNED GOODS, packed by the Austin Canning Company, Austin, Indiana. All newgoods.

Scott County size No. 3 RED RIPE TOMATOES, can, 10c; doz.....$1.12
Scott County size No. 3 OL DFASHIONED LYE HOMINY, can, 6c; doz..67c
Scott County size No. 2 PORK AND BEANS, with tomato sauce, 2 cans, 15c; per doz 75c
Scott County size No. 2 GREEN STRING BEANS, 2 cans, 15c; 4 cans....25c
Scott County size No. 3 SOUR KRAUT, 2 cans 15c; dozen cans.....85c
Scott County size No. 2 RED RIPE TOMATOES, 2 cans, 15c; doz.....87c
Scott County size No. 3 PORK AND BEANS, with tomato sauce, can, 10c; 3 for 25c; doz.....95c
Scott County size No. 2 RED KIDNEY BEANS, 2 cans 15c; doz.....75c
Scott County size No. 3 GOLDEN PUMPKIN, 2 cans 15c; doz.....85c

25c sacks fresh ground CORN MEAL, 20c; 5 sacks for.....90c
25c boxes fresh ROLLED OATS for 20c; 3 boxes for.....55c
10-lb boxes finest SODA CRACKERS, 70c; large boxes, about 20 lbs..6½c
25c boxes GOLD DUST.....20c
25c boxes STAR NAPTHA POWDER for 20c; 3 for.....50c
10c bars of IVORY SOAP, 2 for..15c
10c cartons WILD ROSE GLYCERINE SOAP, 2 for 15c; 4 for.....25c
No. 1 COUNTRY SORGHUM, gal 55c
25c jars PEANUT BUTTER, 3 for 55c
15c jars PEANUT BUTTER, 3 for 35c
10c jars PEANUT BUTTER, 2 for 15c
25c box POSTUM.....20c
10c cakes SAPOLIO or BON AMI, 2 for.....15c
BANANAS, doz, ...20c
Fresh PINEAPPLES 15c
Fancy CRANBERRIES, 3 quarts..35c
New 3-Crown LOOSE RAISINS, 12 lbs for.....$1.00
1910 LOOSE RAISINS, 18 lbs for $1.00
Isle of Pines GRAPE FRUIT, each 10c

NAVEL ORANGES, doz.....25c
Large NAVEL ORANGES, doz.....40c
Fresh LETTUCE, bunch.....5c
Extra choice SWEET POTATOES, per lb 5c
Half bushel good TURNIPS.....20c
5 gallons OIL (if not delivered) for35c
5 gallons GASOLINE (if not delivered) for 65c
Quart DANDY SUGAR COATED POP-CORN 5c
3 lbs MOLASSES COOKIES.....25c
2 blue label SOFT CHEESE for...25c
2 blue label NEUFCHATEL CHEESE for 15c
100 boxes Angelus MARSHMALLOWS received today. Chocolate or plain; 2 for 15c
Cox's GELATINE 15c
Kellogg's VEGETABLE GELATINE, 10c; 3 for.....25c
Knox's GELATINE, 2 boxes for...25c
Keystone GELATINE, white or pink, 10c; 3 for.....25c
JONATHAN APPLES, per bushel $1.00
35c sacks GRAHAM FLOUR.....28c

FANCY CREAM HIGH PATENT FLOUR (the recognized best Bread Flour). Sack, $1.30; per cwt.....$2.55
24-lb sacks ROYAL NO. 10 PASTRY FLOUR for 80c

1911 crop of HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE, all packed by Libby. The most delicious, tender fruit you ever used.

Size No. 2 LIBBY'S SPECIAL EXTRA SLICED OR GRATED, 25c goods, at, per can, 17c; dozen cans.....$1.98
Size No. 2 LIBBY'S "HAPPYVALE" brand, grated in syrup, per can..15c per doz $1.70
Size No. 3 LIBBY'S "HAPPYVALE" brand, sliced, 30c goods, at 22c can; per dozen $2.25
Size No. 3 LIBBY'S "HILLSDALE" brrand, sliced, 25c goods, at 20c can; per dozen $2.20
Quart cans CALIFORNIA ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES, regular 35c quality, 50 dozen cans just received. Price, 28c; 2 for.....55c
1,000 lbs SOLID HEAD CABBAGE, 10 lbs for 25c
2 frames WHITE CLOVER HONEY for 35c
MORRELL'S IOWA PRIDE BREAKFAST BACON, light selected pieces, the 35c kind, at, per lb.....25c
Large GERMAN DILL PICKLES, 4 for.....5c

THE TOWNSEND COMPANY
The Only Large Exclusive Cash Store in Northwest Missouri.

Grand Opening
Saturday, Dec. 9
TOY TOWN

Toy Town will meet you for another big Xmas this year. Our big Xmas line will be on full display Saturday. This is the finest line we have ever been able to buy. We bought a big bill of Dolls, China Toys and thousands of other things. We picked something good for our people, and we will now ask you to come in and see that we knew just what you wanted. We have the talking dolls and chattering monkeys, and you must come to the circus Saturday, the 9th.

SPECIAL

We made an eastern purchase on the swellest line of Reversible (W) Neckties you ever saw. They are Xmas presents, put up in a Xmas box. The absolute value is 75c and $1.00, and we have several thousand in the line, and we will let each customer have one box, either value 75c or $1.00, on our opening day only, for 29c. This is absolutely below cost of factory price, but we are going to have you in our store at our grand opening, and come and call for a tie and Xmas box. Scott's old stand.

J. O. CARTER

If Your Hogs Have Thumps
Feed Big 4 Stock Powder
A guaranteed worm remover and conditioner for Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. Home manufactured. Mill 408 S. Buchanan St., Maryville, Mo. Office over First National Bank. Live agents wanted everywhere.
Big 4 Stock Powder Co.

POOR YEAR FOR RECORD CROPS

Secretary Wilson Reports Value of Farm Products Much Reduced.

CORN BEST WEALTH PRODUCER

Three-Fourths of World's Supply Grown in This Country—Farm Price Highest Since 1866, Except One Year 1883.

Washington, Dec. 7.—According to the annual report of James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, just made public, for the first time in many years the total value of farm products has declined from that of the preceding year. The estimate for 1911 is based on the census items, and is $8,417,000,000, or $277,000,000 under the total for 1910. The loss is chargeable to the general classes of animal products and animals sold and slaughtered. Dairy cows are the only farm animals for which increase of price is indicated. Eggs, wool, butter and poultry have suffered in farm price during the year. In consequence of the decline of prices of farm animals and their products, this group is estimated as having produced a value of $2,913,000,000 in 1911, of $321,000,000 below the amount for 1910.

On the other hand, the crops are worth more than those for 1910, the estimate of their far mvalue being $5,504,000,000, a gain of $44,000,000 over 1910. Farm prices of all crops are higher than for 1910 except for cotton, cotton seed and flax seed, and this general fact, notwithstanding the other general fact that production was low, makes about ten crops of 1911 the most valuable ones of the same kind that the farms of this country have ever produced.

Corn the Leading Crop.

With a value of more than twice that of the cotton crop this year and but little less than the combined values of the cotton, wheat and oats crops, corn is by far the leading crop as a wealth producer. The estimate of 2,776,000,000 bushels indicate a production that has been exceeded in only two years. The farm price of corn is now higher than it has been since the records of the department began in 1866, except in 1883, and this establishes a total value for the crop that reaches $1,700,000,000 and breaks the record.

So pre-eminently is corn the leading crop of this country that about three-fourths of the world's crop is grown here. But the exports of corn constitute one-third of the world's export of corn.

The year 1911 was a poor one for record-breaking crops, since the list includes only cotton and sugar beets. Apart from these two crops, not a crop reaches a place that is next to the highest production of former years, corn and rice win third place, and buckwheat third place since the sixties; the total of all cereals occupies fifth place, and the other crops are farther down the scale.

The tale is reversed when the value of the crops are considered. The crops that have won first place make a formidable list in spite of the fact that they have previous very high values to exceed. The list is corn, barley, rye, buckwheat (since the sixties), potatoes, hops, flaxseed, sugar beets (or beet sugar), and cane sugar. No other crop reached second place in order of value in comparison with other years, but the total value of all cereals and of all crops did. The crops that reach third place are hay, cotton and tobacco. Wheat is fourth in value and has been exceeded in this respect in three years.

Coffee Too Expensive.

Topeka, Dec. 7.—Mrs. L. S. Sheldon of Lawrence, a practicing attorney, filed a complaint with the public utilities commission against dining car prices. The smallest charge made for service in the dining cars is 25 cents. Mrs. Sheldon was riding on a Frisco train and was charged 25 cents for a cup of coffee. Mrs. Sheldon asked the utilities commission to make an order fixing the prices at which foods are to be served and reducing the minimum charge.

Peonage in Beet Fields.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Conditions in the sugar beet fields of Colorado approaching peonage were depicted by James Hodkin of Meade, Col. He told the "sugar trust" investigating committee of the house that city derelicts, recruited from the slums, were kept there practically in a state of bondage.

China's Regent Quits.

Pekin, Dec. 7.—Prince Chun, the regent and father of the child emperer, has abdicated. His place as guardian of the throne is taken jointly by Shih-Hsu, a Manchu prince, formerly president of the national assembly, and Hsu-Shi Chang, vice-president of the privy council.

Balie Waggener Home.

Atchison, Kan., Dec. 7.—B. P. Waggener returned from Rochester, Minn., where he underwent a second operation two weeks ago. Although he must remain under the care of a nurse for several weeks, specialists at Rochester say he is well.

Elmo People in Town.

Frank and E. K. Bailey and son and Z. T. VanSickle, J. R. Lamar, Dr. R. E. Ferguson and A. N. Kirby of Elmo were city visitors Thursday.

AMERICAN FENCE
Campbell & Clark.

HARVESTER TRUST TO FEDERAL COURT

Writ of Error Granted in Missouri Case Allows Appeal.

ATTACKS STATE ANTI-TRUST LAW

Attorney General Major Believes Writ Will be Denied by U. S. Supreme Court When Presented There.

Jefferson City, Dec. 7.—Through its attorneys, Judge W. A. Wallace of Boonville and Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis, the International Harvester company of America obtained a writ of error to the United States supreme court in the judgment recently entered against it by the Missouri supreme court, under which the company was fined $25,000 and ouster issued against it unless it absolved itself from all conections with trusts by March 1, 1912. The writ attacks the validity of the law under which the company was prosecuted.

Elliott W. Major, attorney general, believes that tribunal will deny the writ when it comes up for consideration, because there is no federal question involved.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Counsel for the International Harvester company received a telegram from Jefferson City, Mo., announcing that the supreme court of Missouri had granted the writ of error on which the ouster case might be carried up to the United States supreme court. Edgar A. Bancroft, general counsel for the company, said the case would go up immediately.

The constitutionality of the Missouri Anti-Trust law will be attacked by the International Harvester company, it was announced after the receipt of the message.

Justice Valliant of the Missouri supreme court said in his opinion he was "compelled to impose sentence on a corporation which, while technically in error, had not wronged or harmed the consumer, but, on the contrary, had been of service to the consumer."

The appeal will raise the question of whether an organization whose prices and methods are so held by a state court can be held to be an "unreasonable" restraint of trade. The action of the United States supreme court on this petition, and the action of the Missouri court in granting a writ of error to the federal court, will be called to the attention of the federal bureau of justice which is permitting the International Harvester company to suggest a plan of reorganization, in lieu of a suit to dissolve the company filed by the attorney general, it was said.

The federal case, entirely distinct from the Missouri case, though delayed to await action of the state court, will not be adjusted for several weeks, it was intimated.

LIVELY REBELLION IN YUCATAN

Anti-Madero Crowds Parade Streets—Many Uprisings Reported Southeast of Merida.

The City of Mexico, Dec. 7.—There is great excitement at San Geronimo and Oaxaca in connection with the killing of Jose Gomez, leader of the Yucatan rebellion, who was lynched at Rincon Antonio with eight of his partisans. Many of his followers are flocking to these cities protesting their loyalty to Gomez.

Crowds paraded the streets shouting against President Madero. There is much excitement and indignation because of the alleged "suppension of guarantees" in time of peace.

Special news dispatches from Merida confirm the shooting without process at Helacho, in the state of Yucatan, of 13 rebels captured by state troops from Campeche, who had crossed into Yucatan to put down an uprising.

The war department has received a report that eight well armed rebels have been captured at Gomez near San Geronimo. Uprisings also are reported at Hoctum and in the district of Tekax, southeast of Merida.

St. Louis Chauffeurs Strike.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—A strike of chauffeurs, employed by three taxicab companies of this city, was begun after demands for increased wages and shorter hours, presented at a conference with their employers late in the afternoon, had been rejected.

English Aviators Killed.

London, Dec. 7.—A double aviation fatality occurred at Filey, near Scarborough, Yorkshire. Hubert Oxley, an aviator was killed and his passenger, Robert Weiss, suffered injuries from which he died soon afterward.

Veteran Killed by a Car.

Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 7.—Henry J. Nugent, a civil war veteran, stationed in Company F barracks, Soldiers' home, was run over and killed by a car on the Kansas City Western railway in the south part of the city.

Bankers in a Storm.

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—The 600 American bankers who are returning to the United States from Panama were caught in a severe hurricane but no damage was done.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Staples of Burlington Junction were in Maryville Thursday morning on their way to Kansas City to spend a few days with friends and relatives.

For Sale
A few good yearling oxford bucks and a few good ram lambs. F.P. Robinson.
Maryville, Mo.

Berney Harris
Maryville's Leading Clothier Says:

Once more we are about to have Christmas with us

"The Season of Hearty Greetings"

and right good cheer—therefore he wishes to all—

"May it be your lot to have happiness"
"Coupled with the love of your fellow man"
"And your just share of prosperity."

For are not these the things that go to make life full and joyful, especially so to the man or young man wearing a Berney Harris Highgrade, Nifty Suit or Overcoat

For he truly knows they are strictly

"Clothing of Distinction and Great Merit"
"Those Good Looking Kind of Clothes"
"That always retain their Good Looks"

BUT

☞ **"Confidentially Talking"** to those numerous **"Gift Loving Ladies of Maryville"** would say that the **Men** and **Young Men** who have visited our store feeling they could afford to buy a **Suit, Overcoat, Hat** or **Shoes** have already purchased one from our unequalled assortment. But don't you want to buy as a **Christmas Token** of your love for your

Husband---Brother, Father or Sweetheart
"A Swell Lounging Robe"
"Bath Robe"
"Smoking Jacket"
"Box Holeproof Sox"

Black Fur Cap,
John B. Stetson Hat,
Silk Reefer Muffler,
Worsted Knit Mufflers
Combination Set Hose and Tie
Silk Four-in-hand
Silk Suspenders
Ferguson McKinney Shirt
Black, Grey or Tan Kid Gloves
Fur Lined Mocha Gloves, or Wool Lined Fur Gauntlets
Black Martin or Bearskin Mittens
Electric Seal Fur Lined Gloves
Coat Watch Fobs
Combination Scarf Pin and Retainer
Combination Cuff Button and Pins
"Alligator" English Gladstone,
or Black Walrus Traveling Bag.

☞ The vastness of the assortment of these **beautiful** and useful **"Holiday presents"** is only excelled by the richness of the happy range of correct coloring—makes and designs—and then

"The Prices are so very reasonable."

"And the assortment the Finest in Maryville." The recipient of your munificence may exchange same for other merchandise during Holiday week

At the Only One Price Clothing Store in Maryville.

Berney Harris
MARYVILLE'S LEADING CLOTHIER

Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Robeson of Oskaloosa, Ia., who have been visiting in Maryville since Thanksgiving with her aunt, Mrs. J. M. Willis, on North avenue, went to St. Joseph Wednesday evening to visit a niece, Mrs. B. F. Murchie.

Mrs. J. A. Smith of Skidmore arrived in Maryville Thursday to be a guest for the hall.

Mrs. J. G. Trilby and daughter, Miss Marguerite, returned to their home in St. Joseph Wednesday evening from a week's stay in Maryville with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Wade, who left Wednesday night for Cassville, W. Va., to spend the winter.

Mrs. M. J. Willhoyte returned Thursday from a visit at Cawood, Mo., with her brother, H. N. Kennedy, and family.

Mrs. M. S. Moore of West Third street returned Wednesday evening from a visit with her father, W. G. Griffin.

CHICHESTER S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 35 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

This is the Age of

"Specialists"

We specialize in Men's and Young Men's Apparel -- Nothing else.

We study constantly how to improve in qualities, in values, and in styles.

From Now until Christmas

this store will be headquarters for the best high-class holiday apparel for young men and men who want to stay young.

Suits, Overcoats, Sweaters, Underwear, Hats, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs Neckwear, Gloves, Bath Robes, Suspenders, Leather Goods, Button Sets and a host of Useful Christmas Novelties too numerous to tabulate

Make out your list and come to us because *"If you have them from us they're right."*

Anderson
Clothing Co.
"CLOTHES OF THE BETTER SORT"

SAY

Are you going away. If so let us tell you the best and cheapest way and all the particulars

via THE WABASH

Free reclining chair cars, Pullman sleepers, Direct connection at Omaha for points west; at St. Louis for points east and south; Direct connection at Conception for points north and south.

O. A. DODGE, Agent.

Coal, Wood and Feed

Prices are as follows:

COAL

Hard Coal, all sizes, per ton	$10.00 to $10.25
Wyoming Lump, per ton	$6.50 to $7.00
Arkansas Grate, per ton	$7.75 to $8.00
Illinois Lump (sutless), per ton	$4.00 to $4.50
Illinois Lump, Egg or Nut (Franklin Co.), per ton	$5.00
Iowa Lump, per ton	$3.75 to $4.00
Missouri Mine Run, per ton	$3.00 to $3.25

When wanting good Range Coal do not forget.

WOOD

Strictly Black Oak Wood	Split, $5.50; sawed, $6.50
Soft and mixed	Split, $5.00; sawed, $6.00

FEED.	
Shorts, per cwt. $1.45	Chops, per cwt. $1.15
Bran, per cwt. $1.25	Oil Meal, Tankage, Corn, Oats, any kind of Feed or Hay.

Yours for business,

WM. EVERHART

All Phones.

ARBITRATION TAKES PLACE OF CONFLICT

(Continued from page 1.)

ment of Mexico will have so readjusted matters as to secure tranquillity—a result devoutly to be wished. The troops can then be returned to their posts.

"Second, Texas is a state ordinarily peaceful, but you can not put 20,000 troops into it without running some risk of a collision between the people of the state, and especially the Mexicans who live in Texas near the border and who sympathize with the insurrectos, and the federal soldiers. For that reason I beg you to be as careful as you can to prevent friction of any kind.

"Third. One of the great troubles in the concentration of troops is the danger of disease, and I suppose that you have adopted the most modern methods for the preventing and, if necessary, for stamping out epidemics. That is so much a part of a campaign that it hardly seems necessary for me to call attention to it.

"Finally, I wish you to examine the question of the patrol of the border and put as many troops on that work as is practicable, and more than are now engaged in it, in order to prevent the use of our borderland for the carrying on of the insurrection. I have given assurances to the Mexican ambassador on this point.

"I sincerely hope that this experience will always be remembered by the army and navy as a useful means of education, and I should be greatly disappointed if it resulted in any injury or disaster to our forces from any cause. I have taken a good deal of responsibility in ordering this mobilization, but I am ready to answer for it if only you and those under you use the utmost care to avoid the difficulties which I have pointed out."

I am more than happy to here record the fact that all apprehensions as to the effect of the presence of so large a military force in Texas proved groundless; no disturbances occurred.

From time to time communications were received from Ambassador Wilson, who had returned to Mexico, confirming the view that the massing of American troops in the neighborhood had had good effect.

The insurrection continued and resulted in engagements between the regular Mexican troops and the insurgents, and this along the border, so that in several instances bullets from the contending forces struck American citizens engaged in their lawful occupations on American soil.

Proper protests were made against these invasions of American rights to the Mexican authorities.

The presence of a large military and naval force available for prompt action, near the Mexican border, proved to be most fortunate under the somewhat trying conditions presented by this invasion of American rights. Had no movement theretofore taken place, and because of these events it had been necessary then to bring about the mobilization, it must have had sinister significance. On the other hand, the presence of the troops before and at the time of the unfortunate killing and wounding of American citizens at Douglas, made clear that the restraint exercised by our government in regard to this occurrence was not due to a lack of force or power to deal with it promptly and aggressively, but was due to a real desire to use every means possible to avoid direct intervention in the affairs of our neighbor, whose friendship we valued and were most anxious to retain.

The policy and action of this government were based upon an earnest friendliness for the Mexican people as a whole, and it is a matter of gratification to note that this attitude of strict impartiality as to all factions in Mexico and of sincere friendship for the neighboring nation, without regard for party allegiance, has been generally recognized and has resulted in an even closer and more sympathetic understanding between the two republics and a warmer regard one for the other. Action to suppress violence and restore tranquility throughout the Mexican republic was of peculiar interest to this government, in that it concerned the safeguarding of American life and property in that country. On May 25, 1911, President Diaz resigned, Senor de la Barra was chosen provisional president. Elections for president and vice-president were thereafter held throughout the republic, and Senor Francisco I. Madero was formally declared elected on October 15 to the chief magistracy. On November 6 President Madero entered upon the duties of his office.

Honduras and Nicaragua Treaties Proposed.

As to the situation in Central America, I have taken occasion in the past to emphasize most strongly the importance that should be attributed to the consummation of the conventions between the Republics of Nicaragua and of Honduras and this country, and I again earnestly recommend that the necessary advice and consent of the senate be accorded to these treaties, which will make it possible for these Central American republics to enter upon an era of genuine economic national development.

Our relations with the Republic of Panama, peculiarly important, due to mutual obligations and the vast interests created by the canal, have continued in the usual friendly manner, and we have been glad to make appropriate expression of our attitude of sympathetic interest in the endeavors of our neighbor in undertaking the development of the rich resources of the country.

The Chinese Loans.

The past year has been marked in our relations with China by the conclusion of two important international loans, one for the construction of the Hukuang railways, the other for the carrying out of the currency reform to which China was pledged by treaties with the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, of which mention was made in my last annual message.

Knowing the interest of the United States in the reform of Chinese currency, the Chinese government, in the autumn of 1910, sought the assistance of the American government to procure funds with which to accomplish that all-important reform. In the course of the subsequent negotiations there was combined with the proposed currency loan one for certain industrial developments in Manchuria, the two loans aggregating the sum of $50,000,000. While this was originally to be solely an American enterprise, the American government, consistently with its desire to secure a sympathetic and practical co-operation of the great powers toward maintaining the principle of equality of opportunity and the administrative integrity of China, urged the Chinese government to admit to participation in the currency loan the associates of the American group in the Hukuang loan. While of immense importance in itself, the reform contemplated in making this loan is but preliminary to other and more comprehensive fiscal reforms which will be of incalculable benefit to China and foreign interests alike, since they will strengthen the Chinese empire and promote the rapid development of international trade.

When these negotiations were begun, it was understood that a financial adviser was to be employed by China in connection with the reform, and in order that absolute equality in all respects among the lending nations might be scrupulously observed, the American government proposed the nomination of a neutral adviser, which was agreed to by China and the other governments concerned. On September 28, 1911, Doctor Vissering, president of the Dutch Java bank and a financier of wide experience in the Orient, was recommended to the Chinese government for the post of monetary adviser.

Especially important at the present, when the ancient Chinese empire is shaken by civil war incidental to its awakening to the many influences and activity of modernization, are the cooperative policy of good understanding which has been fostered by the international projects referred to above and the general sympathy of view among all the powers interested in the far east.

New Japanese Treaty.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan, signed in 1894, would by a strict interpretation of its provisions have terminated on July 17, 1912. Japan's general treaties with the other powers, however, terminated in 1911, and the Japanese government expressed an earnest desire to conduct the negotiations for a new treaty with the United States simultaneously with its negotiations with the other powers. There were a number of important questions involved in the treaty, including the immigration of laborers, revision of the customs tariff and the right of Americans to hold real estate in Japan. The United States consented to waive all technicalities and to enter at once upon negotiations for a new treaty on the understanding that there should be a continuance throughout the life of the treaty of the same effective measures for the restriction of immigration of laborers to American territory which had been in operation with entire satisfaction to both governments since 1908. The Japanese government accepted this basis of negotiation, and a new treaty was quickly concluded, resulting in a highly satisfactory settlement of the other questions referred to.

A satisfactory adjustment has also been effected of the question growing out of the annexation of Korea by Japan.

Europe and the Near East.

In Europe and the near east, during the past twelve-month, there has been at times considerable political unrest. The Moroccan question, which for some months was the cause of great anxiety, happily appears to have reached a stage at which it need no longer be regarded with concern. The Ottoman empire was occupied for a period by strife in Albania and is now at war with Italy. In Greece and the Balkan countries the disquieting potentialities of this situation have been more or less felt. Persia has been the scene of a long internal struggle. These conditions have been the cause of uneasiness in European diplomacy, but thus far without direct political concern to the United States.

In the war which unhappily exists between Italy and Turkey this government has no direct political interest, and I took occasion at the suitable time to issue a proclamation of neutrality in that conflict. At the same time all necessary steps have been taken to safeguard the personal interests of American citizens and organizations in so far as affected by the war.

In spite of the attendant economic uncertainties and detriments to commerce, the United States has gained markedly in its commercial standing with certain of the nations of the near east. Turkey, especially, is beginning to come into closer relations with the United States through the new interest of American manufacturers and exporters in the possibilities of those regions, and it is hoped that foundations are being laid for a large and mutually beneficial exchange of commodities between the two countries.

International Conventions and Conferences.

The supplementary protocol to The Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court, mentioned in my last annual message, embodying stipulations providing for an alternative procedure which would remove the constitutional objection to that part of The Hague convention which provides that there may be an appeal to the proposed court from the decisions of national courts, has received the signature of the governments parties to the original convention and has been ratified by the government of the United States, together with the prize court convention.

The deposit of the ratifications with the government of the Netherlands awaits action by the powers on the declaration, signed at London on February 26, 1909, of the rules of international law to be recognized within the meaning of article seven of The Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court.

Fur-Seal Treaty.

The fur-seal controversy, which for nearly twenty-five years has been the source of serious friction between the United States and the powers bordering upon the north Pacific ocean, whose subjects have been permitted to engage in pelagic sealing against the fur-seal herds having their breeding grounds within the jurisdiction of the United States, has at last been satisfactorily adjusted by the conclusion of the North Pacific sealing convention entered into between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia on the seventh of July last. This convention is a conservation measure of very great importance, and if it is carried out in the spirit of reciprocal concession and advantage upon which it is based, there is every reason to believe that not only will it result in preserving the fur-seal herds of the north Pacific ocean and restoring them to their former value for the purposes of commerce, but also that it will afford a permanently satisfactory settlement of a question the only other solution of which seemed to be the total destruction of the fur seals. In another aspect, also, this convention is of importance in that it furnishes an illustration of the feasibility of securing a general international game law for the protection of other mammals of the sea, the preservation of which is of importance to all the nations of the world.

The attention of congress is especially called to the necessity for legislation on the part of the United States for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations assumed under this convention, to which the senate gave its advice and consent on the twenty-fourth day of July last.

International Opium Commission.

In a special message transmitted to the congress on the seventh of January, 1911, in which I concurred in the recommendations made by the secretary of state in regard to certain needful legislation for the control of our interstate and foreign traffic in opium and other menacing drugs, I quoted from my annual message of December 7, 1909, in which I announced that the results of the International Opium commission held at Shanghai in February, 1909, at the invitation of the United States, had been laid before this government; that the report of that commission showed that China was making remarkable progress and admirable efforts toward the eradication of the opium evil; that the interested governments had not permitted their commercial interests to prevent their co-operation in this reform; and, as a result of collateral investigations of the opium question in this country, I recommended that the manufacture, sale and use of opium in the United States should be more rigorously controlled by legislation.

Prior to that time and in continuation of the policy of this government to secure the co-operation of the interested nations, the United States proposed an international opium conference with full powers for the purpose of clothing with the force of international law the resolutions adopted by the above-mentioned commission, together with their essential corollaries. The other powers concerned cordially responded to the proposal of this government, and, I am glad to be able to announce, representatives of all the powers assembled in conference at The Hague on the first of this month.

Since the passage of the opium-exclusion act, more than twenty states have been animated to modify their pharmacy laws and bring them in accord with the spirit of that act, thus stamping out, to a measure, the intrastate traffic in opium and other habit-forming drugs. But, although I have urged on the congress the passage of certain measures for federal control of the interstate and foreign traffic in these drugs, no action has yet been taken. In view of the fact that there is now sitting at The Hague so important a conference, which has under review the municipal laws of the different nations for the mitigation of their opium and other allied evils, a conference which will certainly deal with the international aspects of these evils, it seems to me most essential that the congress should take immediate action on the anti-narcotic legislation to which I have already called attention by a special message.

Foreign Trade Relations of the United States.

In my last annual message I referred to the tariff negotiations of the department of state with foreign countries in connection with the application, by a series of proclamations, of the minimum tariff of the United States to importations from the several countries, and I stated that, in its general operation, section 2 of the new tariff law had proved a guaranty of continued commercial peace, although there were, unfortunately, instances where foreign governments dealt arbitrarily with American interests within their jurisdiction in a manner injurious and inequitable. During the past year some instances of discriminatory treatment have been removed, but I regret to say that there remain a few cases of differential treatment adverse to the commerce of the United States. While none of these instances now appears to amount to undue discrimination in the sense of section 2 of the tariff law of August 5, 1909, they are all exceptions to that complete degree of equality of tariff treatment that the department of state has consistently sought to obtain for American commerce abroad.

While the double tariff feature of the tariff law of 1909 has been amply justified by the results achieved in removing former and preventing new, undue discriminations against American commerce, it is believed that the time has come for the amendment of this feature of the law in such way as to provide a graduated means of meeting varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce in foreign countries as well as to protect the financial interests abroad of American citizens against arbitrary and injurious treatment on the part of foreign governments through either legislative or administrative measures.

It would also seem desirable that the maximum tariff of the United States should embrace within its purview the free list, which is not the case at the present time, in order that it might have reasonable significance to the governments of those countries from which the importations into the United States are confined virtually to articles on the free list.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, shows great progress in the development of American trade. It was noteworthy as marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries, the valuation being in excess of $2,000,000,000. These exports showed a gain over the preceding year of more than $300,000,000.

There is widespread appreciation expressed by the business interests of the country as regards the practical value of the facilities now offered by the department of state and the department of commerce and labor for the furtherance of American commerce.

Crying Need for American Merchant Marine.

I need hardly reiterate the conviction that there should speedily be built up an American merchant marine. This is necessary to assure favorable transportation facilities to our great ocean-borne commerce as well as to supplement the navy with an adequate reserve of ships and men. It would have the economic advantage of keeping at home part of the vast sums now paid foreign shipping for carrying American goods. All the great commercial nations pay heavy subsidies to their merchant marine, so that it is obvious that without some wise aid from the Congress the United States must lag behind in the matter of merchant marine in its present anomalous position.

Legislation to facilitate the extension of American banks to foreign countries is another matter in which our foreign trade needs assistance.

Improvement of the Foreign Service.

The entire foreign-service organization is being improved and developed with especial regard to the requirements of the commercial interests of the country. The rapid growth of our foreign trade makes it of the utmost importance that governmental agencies through which that trade is to be aided and protected should possess a high degree of efficiency. Not only should the foreign representatives be maintained upon a generous scale in so far as salaries and establishments are concerned, but the selection and advancement of officers should be definitely and permanently regulated by law, so that the service shall not fail to attract men of high character and ability. The experience of the past few years with a partial application of civil service rules to the diplomatic and consular service leaves no doubt in my mind of the wisdom of a wider and more permanent extension of those principles to both branches of the foreign service. The men selected for appointment by means of the existing executive regulations have been of a far higher average of intelligence and ability than the men appointed before the regulations were promulgated.

I therefore again commend to the favorable action of the congress the enactment of a law applying to the diplomatic and consular service the principles embodied in section 1753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in the civil service act of January 16, 1883, and the executive orders of June 27, 1908, and of November 26, 1909. In its consideration of this important subject I desire to recall to the attention of the congress the very favorable report made on the Lowden bill for the improvement of the foreign service by the foreign affairs committee of the house of representatives. Available statistics show the strictness with which the merit system has been applied to the foreign service during recent years and the absolute non-partisan selection of consuls and diplomatic service secretaries who indeed far from being selected with any view to political consideration have actually been chosen to a disproportionate extent from states which would have been unrepresented in the foreign service under the system which it is to be hoped is now permanently obsolete. Some legislation for the perpetuation of the present system of examinations and promotions upon merit and efficiency would be of greatest value to our commercial and international interests.

WM H. TAFT.

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